REGISTERED No. 8.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,397—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	
Second do.	2	8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Notices, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription per one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage to England, Rs. 9-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AFRICA, 2,082 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 4th January 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDIA, 1,660 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 2nd January, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,660 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd January 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on MONDAY, the 6th January 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	360	220		40	
Port Said	380	240		60	
Jaffa	400	300		120	
Beyrout	425	320		125	
Cyprus	450	330		130	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	550	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov. 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. POLLUCE, Capt. G. Rastelli, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 4th January 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck-
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 2

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 65 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particular apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 29th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 28th December 1878.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CLAN FRASER are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to PRE-SENT their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS forthwith.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1878.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, ex Ship GREENOCK, from LONDON, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for counter-signature to Captain at the office of the undersigned and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS as they come to hand, failing the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Dubashes.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	6th Jan. /79
(s)	KASHGAR	2621	450	R. J. Baker	13th do.
—	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	20th do.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th do.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	3rd Feb.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th December 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying the Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879
GEELONG	1835	[illegible]	C. Fraser	[illegible] Jan. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th December 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3333	500	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th December 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd January, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, 12 light chandelier, large pier glasses, first-rate pictures, &c., the property of a native gentleman.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A pair of very handsome well-matched fast trotting Arab horses, 14-2 sound, both also goes in saddle and single harness.

1 Australian Horse.
1 Arab Galloway.
1 Arab Horse.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware at the Reach, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of R. M. Campbell, Esq.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the stable situated on Mody Bay Reclamation, belonging to the estate of W. Nicol and Co. in liquidation. The stable is erected on a piece of ground containing 150 square yards, held under lease from the Port Trust for 10 years, from 1st August 1875, at a monthly rental of Rs 27, besides taxes.

The sale will take place at the stable at TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, at 5 P.M.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAZEE SYED STREET OR MODY BAZAAR.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd Jan., at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Govindjee Laljee, all that piece or parcel of ground thereon situate without the Fort, in Cazee Syed Street or Mody Bazaar, in the sub-district of Mandvee, admeasuring in breadth 11 feet and 6 inches or thereabouts, and in depth 85 feet or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 692, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47, fronting Cazee Syed Street, on the east side thereof, and bounded as follows—that is say, on the north by the house of Canjee Lilladhur, on the east by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid, on the south by the house of Kookanee Meeya Shaik Adum bin Mahomed Esmail, and on the west by the sweeper's passage and the house of Mancoverbai, widow, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Thucker Lal jee Dwarkadass, and are now in the occupation of the said Thucker Govindjee Laljee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and English-made mahogany household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glass ware, a firstclass mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., sewing machine and English-built open carriage, an office shigram, a strong bay Arab mare, a collection of choice plants, &c., at No. 31, Middle Colaba.

On FRIDAY the 3rd January, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Soundy's piano, carriages, mare, &c., the property of C. A. Beyts, Esq.

Full particulars will appear in to-morrow's paper. Catalogues will be ready to-morrow and the furniture is now on view.

The plants will be sold in the morning at 7 o'clock.

The property of an officer who has gone home—

A gray Arab charger.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS.

On FRIDAY next, the 3rd January, at 7 a. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 33, Middle Colaba, several rare and beautiful plants including different varieties of roses, such as maecchal niel, souvenier de malmaison, pierre notting, cabbage, &c., besides rare crotons and ferns, different varieties of passion flowers, thibiscus, &c., in tubs and pots, the property of C. A. Beyts, Esq.

SALE OF TEAK BEAMS.

On MONDAY next, the 6th January, at 3-30 p.m., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Meerzai mull Sewbux, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Hassum Hajee Chotanee. M-B—M-T—290 teak beams.

On account and at the risk of Borah Dawoodbhoy Moosajee. M. S. M.—90 teak beams.

Catalogues with full particulars and conditions of sale will be published and may be had on application to the undersigned 2 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In	1870 ...	£139,808
	„	1873 ...	£295,149
	„	1877 ...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made up, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

Per 1 dozen case, cash .... Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WANTED.

ADOPTION.

TO a RESPECTABLE COUPLE wishing to ADOPT a MALE EUROPEAN CHILD one year of age the opportunity is offered. If required a moderate bonus will be paid for final adoption. Apply by letter only C. K., Bombay Gazette Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL, VIA CANAL, PER ATALANTA (S. S.), SAILING ON SATURDAY, 4TH JANUARY.

A FEW PASSENGERS can be accommodated in the Saloon at rates usually charged for Second Class. For terms, &c., apply to

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer SUMATRA, Captain Boselli, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st January, 1879, at 10 a.m. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a.m.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

ESPLANADE THEATRE,

OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKETS.

DECIDED SUCCESS.

SECOND PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING, DEC. 31st, 1878.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE,

(FROM ST. JAMES'S HALL, LONDON,)

IN HIS GRAND DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT,

assisted by

MADAME STELLA,

Introducing the incomprehensible and inexplicable

ARABIAN BOX MYSTERY,

also the

BEAUTIFUL ENTRANCED LADY IN THE ARIEL SUSPENSION.

In conjunction with the above

THE FAMOUS MERRY MAKERS,

WASHINGTON NORTON,

The celebrated Change Artist and Champion Jig Dancer.

MISS MAUDE OWEN,

The Charming Soubrette

MISS MINNIE NORDT,

The eminent Pianist and Vocalist.

PROFESSOR HENNICKE

will also be assisted in his

GRAND SPIRITUALISTIC SEANCES

or

FIFTEEN MINUTES WITH THE GHOSTS,

BY

MISS ADA BONIFAU

and

MISS MAUDE OWEN.

THE MARVELLOUS KATIE KING MYSTERY, DO THE DEAD RETURN, OR IS IT A DECEPTION? and other startling seances too numerous to mention.

ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Reserved seats, Rs. 3-0; Dress Circle, side seats, Rs. 2-0; Stalls, 1-0; Pit, 8 Annas.

Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Doors open at 8-15: commence precisely at 9 p.m.

THEATRE RE-DECORATED FOR THE OCCASION.

ESPLANADE THEATRE,

OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKETS.

ANTE-ROOM.

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, and until further notice.

THE GREATEST WONDER

Of the Nineteenth Century,

FATIMA.

☞ A Young Lady to be seen alive without the lower portion of her body.

THE MOST WONDERFUL OPTICAL ILLUSION of the present age.

ADMISSION—4 ANNAS.

Open daily from 11 A.M. till 1 P.M., and from 3 till 5 P.M. And every evening until further notice.

NOTICE.

PERSONS carrying on any Trade, Dealing, or Industry who have not yet been Assessed, are requested to apply at once to this Office for LICENSES. Failure to do so will be dealt with according to Law, should it hereafter be discovered that they have carried on any Trade, Dealing, or Industry without a License.

S. P. PANDIT,
Assistant Collector, Bombay.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 30th December 1878.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NURSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th day of December 1878 presented to the Honorable SIR MICHAEL ROBERTS WESTROPP, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, by HAJEE TYAB HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA, DADABHOY HORMUSJEE, and RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETNA (Executors of the last Will and Testament of HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBIB, deceased), creditors of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN on FRIDAY, the 17th day of January 1879, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th day of December 1878 presented to the Honorable SIR MICHAEL ROBERTS WESTROPP, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, by HAJEE TYAB HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA, DADABHOY HORMUSJEE, and RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETNA (Executors of the last Will and Testament of HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBIB, deceased), and JOOMABHOY LALLJEE, Creditors of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN on FRIDAY, the 17th day of January 1879, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTICE.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th day of December 1878 presented to the Honorable SIR MICHAEL ROBERTS WESTROPP, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, by HAJEE TYAB HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA, DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETNA (Executors of the last Will and Testament of HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBIB, deceased), Creditors of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr JUSTICE GREEN on FRIDAY, the 17th day of January 1879, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTICE.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the COLABA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 28th day of December 1878 presented to the Honorable SIR MICHAEL ROBERTS WESTROPP, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, by HAJEE TYAB HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA, DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETNA (Executors of the last Will and Testament of HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBIB, deceased.) Creditors of the said Company. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN on FRIDAY, the 17th day of January 1879, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.—From 6 to 9 p.m. GRAND Dinner Rs. 2; from 9 till 10 Hot Supper Re. 1; from 10 till 12 Cold Supper Re. 1 Illuminations, Band, Temple Bar.

WANTED PASSAGE to London by Mail of 6th Jan. for a trustworthy English NURSE in charge of children or invalid; speaks French. Apply Col. Sexton, Colaba.

APOLLO BANDAR TIFFIN.—ENGLISH BEEF and AUSTRALIAN POTATOES.
GREEN & JARVIS.

FOR SALE, OPEN CARRIAGE, the property of Dr. Joynt. Apply to Dr. ARNOTT.

FOR PHOTOS by the late PHOTO-PARISIENNE and by SIFFER MOLKENTELLER and Co. Apply to RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE, Photographer, Poona.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, THREE ORNAMENTS and CANDLES, FANCY BOXES, Crackers, and Bon Bons. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1879.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

In reminding Constituents of the approach of another Season of

"FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL,"

Have the pleasure to announce that their supplies, specially imported by Mail Steamers, are larger and more varied than ever and of the same superior character which has distinguished them for many years and led to their being so liberally appreciated.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES,

THE COMPANY'S PURVEYING DEPARTMENTS

Afford choice and fresh Supplies of Excellent Preserved

Bacon,
Bath Chops,
Biscuits,
Butter,
Cheese,
Chocolates,
Cocoas,
Coffees,
Condiments,
Dessert Fruits,
Flavours,
Fish,
Fresh Meats,
Game,
Hams,
Herbs,
Jams,
Jellies,
Marmalades,
Mince Meat,
Pates,
Pickles,
Pies,
Plum Puddings,
Potted Meats,
Sauces,
Sausages,
Soups,
Sugars,
Tart Fruits,
Teas,
Tongues,
Vegetables.

FOR THE DESERT TABLE

THE NEW SEASON'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Agelica,
Apricots,
Assorted,
Cherries,
Golden Oranges,
Green Oranges,
Green Almonds,
Greengages,
Peaches,
Pink Pears, Strawberries,
White Pears
Plums,

in cases of about 7 lbs, or by the lb.

Assortments of the above in boxes at from Re. 1-2 to Rs. 3-0.

Brandy Fruits,
Candied Peels,
China Preserves,
American Candy,
Butter Scotch,
Chocolates,
French Plums,
Liqueur Comfits,
China Ginger,
Edinboro' Rock,
Nougat,
Noyeau Fruits,
Peel Chips,
Peel Rings,
Strawberries,
Toffee,
Turkish Delight,
Swiss Gelee,

and a variety of other requisites of the choicest quality.

Holly, Mistletoe Ivy, Artificial Fruits, Paris Biscuits, Carlsbad Wafers.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

Ally Sloper,
Aunt Betty's Treasure,
British Empire,
Courtship & Matrimony,
Cupid's Warfare,
Edwin and Angelina,
English Beauties,
Gem of the Season,
Golden Gifts,
Marguerite
Paris Exhibition,
The Sultan's Own,
The Diplomatic
The Sea Serpent,
Telephones,
Uncle Joe's Luck,
Young England,
Zoo,

And numerous other varieties.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT

Affords a variety of price and kind offered by no other House in India.

SHERRIES.—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden Manzanilla, Amontillado, and other Brands, ranging from Rs. 17 to Rs. 3 per dozen.

SPARKLING WINES.—Hocks, Moselles, and Burgundies, Champagnes from Giesler, Perrier Jouet, and the Company's Agency in the Champagne Districts.

STILL WINES.—Selected from the best vintages by the Company's Coblentz Agency.

BORDEAUX WINES.—Burgundies, Sauternes, Clarets. These Wines have been known for many years past as of superior quality and the best value for their prices imported into India.

SPIRITS.—Rums, Gins, Whiskies, and Brandies. These are well-known importations, and the latter find an increasing sale, the Heart labelled being highly approved of and in great demand.

LIQUEURS, CORDIALS, and BITTERS.—The largest and choicest selection in India.

ALES, STOUTS COOPER AND CIDER,
of the best brands.

FOR TOKENS OF GOOD-WILL,

THE FANCY STOCK DEPARTMENT

Affords a large choice of

LEATHER AND VELVET GOODS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
Arranged to take C. D. V. and Cabinets with spare leaves for views.

LANDSCAPE ALBUMS.
For Views and Photographic Scraps.

EASEL ALBUMS.
Arranged for C. D. V.'s and Cabinets.

WRITING DESKS.
Suitable for the Office or Boudoir.

TOURISTS' CASES,
In Russia or Morocco Leather,
For the use of Travellers and Tourists.

WORK BOXES.
In Leather or Velvet.
Neatly fitted.

ETUI.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.

DATE RACKS.

NECESSARIES.

&c., &c.

FITTED DRESSING BAGS.
A very handsome selection of various kinds in Russia or Morocco Leather.

DRESSING CASES.
For Ladies or Gentlemen.

JEWEL CASES.
Russia Leather, elegantly finished.

PERFUME CASES.
Containing 2 or 3 bottles,
In Russia, Morocco and Velvet.

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.
In Russia and Morocco Leather.

ENVELOPE CASES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather,
Handsomely finished.

LADIES' BELTS.

POCKET PHOTO CASES.

SMOKERS' COMPANIONS.

&c., &c.

And a magnificent assortment of nic-nacs in Ormolu Oxydized Metal, Algerian Marble and Ivory

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Is replete with the newest designs of

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, of elegantly Worked and Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS,
Worked Gold or Jewelled.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture.

LOCKET AND NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in case complete.

NECK CHAINS,
for suspension of Lockets.

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert.

CHARMS for the WATCH CHAIN,
Various and Curious.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Spiral Spring and Telescope.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS,
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three.

COLLAR STUDS,

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold or Jewelled;

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each
1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT

is richly stocked with

EPERGNES, DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS.
PICKLE FRAMES.
CLARET JUGS.
SPIRIT AND LIQUEUR FRAMES.
BISCUIT BOXES.
EGG FRAMES.
TOAST RACK.
CRUET STANDS.
MUFFINEERS.
ICE PITCHERS.
ICE PAILS.
SALVERS.
TEA SERVICES.
JAR AND MARMALADE JARS.
FISH KNIVES AND CARVERS.
DESERT KNIVES.
OVAL SIDE DISHES.
SALT CELLARS.
DESERT FRUIT SPOONS.
SODAWATER AND PEG STANDS.
BUTTER DISHES.
EGG BOILERS.
NAPKIN RINGS.

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES FOR THE TABLE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESEN

MORTON AND COMPAN

UNSURPASSABLE AND WELL-KNOW

TEAS

IN PLANTATION-PACKED CANIS

CHURCH GATE STREET, OPPOSITE TO THE "TI

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTR

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPE
STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MA

INVALUABLE FOR INI
ITS KEEPING GOOD IN
MATES, AND FOR ANY

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark La

MESSRS. FISSE THIRION & Co., of Reims, h undersigned, AGENTS for the Sale of their Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER &

FISSE THIRION & Co.'s BRAND is well known on th side of India, where it sells for Rs. 40 per 1 dozen case.

The wines is of excellent quality and is medium dry—in introducing it in the Bombay Market we are authorised to quote for it as follows :—

Cash.		Credit.	
1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.	1 doz. Qts.	2 dozs. Pints.
Rs. 36-8	Rs. 40-4	Rs. 38-0	Rs. 42-0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

GUARANTEED PIANOS.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

BOMBAY PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM SALOONS.

BROADWOOD & SONS solid Mahogany, iron frame, short Drawing Room Grand Harmoni bar, repeateraction patent pin piece trichord, 7 Octaves A. to A., made to Rose and Co.'s order. Rs. 1,500.
(The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

ARMONICHORDI, sort Iron Grands, with double transverse strings, brass pin block, solid mahogany case, bra trichord, double repetition check action, 7 Octaves A to A, Harmonichord Pianos Rs. 1,050.
(The above not guaranteed by S. Rose & Co.)

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAN PIANOFORTE

A superb instrument, of 7¼ octaves compass, with the strings or unisons on the Sympathetic principl of tone and touch, in highly-finished mahogany case, with metal frame. The system followed in s simply perfect. Cash Price, Rs. 1,800. Packing Case of Tin and Wood Rs. 40.

The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co. It is an exceptional instrument, and is capable of m Nothwithstanding the enormous tension of strings, an absolute guarantee will be given just as in

UPRIGHT GRANDS are seldom imported as they do not ordinarily withstand the effects of the In Co. cannot guarantee the Upright Grand.

THE SYMPATHETIC BOUDOIR GR PIANOFORTE.

A beautiful Instrument ... 7 octaves compass, of great beauty and delicacy of tone, inferior only to the "Grand" finish and strength qui equal. Cash Price, Rs. 1,500. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 32.

The above is strongly recomm... to the notice of good Pianists. Tone, Touch, and repetition are perfect. It is gu ... ROSE & Co.

"THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,"

Of which Rose and Co Bombay are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as *the best Pianoforte for India.* Cash Price Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.
(The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

N. B.—Intending purchasers of *reputed* "Sympathetics," New or Second hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

THE MOFUSSIL SOLID PIANO.

Grand Square of Seven Octaves, A to A. In Solid Mahogany, guaranteed to withstand the effects of climate. Cash Price, Rs. 650 Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

(The above is guaranteed by S. Rose.)

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

S. ROSE have always on hand a large stock of Second Hand Instruments, varying from Rs. 180 each to Rs. 650 each. It is impossible to give an advertisement list of these instruments as they are continually sold and others take their places; but S. Rose and Co. will at any time send a written list of the stock in hand at the date of writing.

HARMONIUMS} from Rs. 80 each.

AMERICAN ORGANS IN GREAT VARIETY.

S. ROSE & CO. 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST WEEK.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 31st DECEMBER,

Benefit of

SIGNORA COY,

Under the distinguished patronage and immediate presence of

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL WARRE,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BOMBAY ARMY,

on which occasion will be presented Verdi's popular Opera,

LA TRAVIATA,

FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

To meet the views of several Patrons of the Opera the management have resolved to issue tickets for the remaining four nights at the following rates :

Rs. 15 for Dress Circle Ticket for 4 Nights.
„ 9 for Stall do. do.
„ 6 for Gallery do. do.
„ 3 for Pit do. do.

But for tickets for one night only, the usual rates will be charged as follows :—

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Performance to commence at 9 p. m. Tickets and plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

WEDNESDAY, 1st JANUARY, 1879, WILL BE REPEATED FOR THE SECOND AND LAST TIME,

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

CHRISTMAS, 1878.

BOLTON & COMPANY have this day unpacked over 3,000 most useful and ornamental articles suitable for Xmas and New Year presentation, and beg to remind their Constituents and other intending purchasers not to loose this opportunity for making a fair selection of from the most elegant novelties in time.

PRICE OF EACH ARTICLE FROM Rs. 1 TO Rs. 500.

The Preserved Provisions are of the first class manufactures and quality only, for which we have been so long and so favourably known.

Early inspection is kindly invited. Prices moderate.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence in Europe of our partner, Mr. ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS, Mr. T. W. CUFF is authorised to sign our firm per procuration.

KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 23rd December 1878.

CYPHER—NEW METHOD.

SAVE half the cost of TELEGRAMS by using the above.

Full explanation (with Table) sent on receipt of one Rupee in Stamps.

THE MANAGER,
"Caxton" Press, Rawal Pindi.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th instant, and also on TUESDAY, the 31st and WEDNESDAY, the 1st January.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEASUREMENT OF BALES OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE AT THE VARIOUS BUNDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st of January 1879, the FEE for MEASURING BALES of COTTON, WOOL, and HEMP, will be 4½ pies per Bale. For Bales of Piece Goods and Yarns, and for all other Bales and Packages, the rate will be 6 pies per bale or Package.

By Order of the Committee.

J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 14th December 1878.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on FRIDAY, the 3rd January 1879, at 3 p. m., at the Offices of the Chamber for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the Bombay Port Trust Bill 1879.

2. To receive the Report of the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Steam Tonnage Scale with reference to Wheat, Oil-Seeds and Oil, as well as to add such articles of export as are not included at present in the list.

And to pass such Resolutions thereon as may be deemed expedient.

By order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th December 1878.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on MONDAY the 6th January 1879, at 5 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 14th December 1878, viz: "That Article 7 of the Articles of Association be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof, 'That Mr. Soonderao Ruggonath shall be Secretary and Treasurer to the Company and his remuneration as such Secretary and Treasurer shall be 5 per centum of the gross receipts of the Company, and that he shall not thereby be disqualified from becoming a Director of the Company.'"

ALF. McHINCH,
Chairman.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1878.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay on SATURDAY, the 11th January 1879, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 28th December 1878 :—

I. That the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

II. That Messrs. [illegible] and Jehangeer G[illegible] be appointed Liquidators to wind up the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and that the remuneration [illegible] hundred each.

III. That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all lawful acts of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866. [illegible] The powers comprised in [illegible] Bombay at any time of one of [illegible]

IV. That all [illegible] could or might be exercised by the Liquidators jointly shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator who for the time may be present in Bombay.

ERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONDAY EVENING, 30TH DEC. 1878.

the Banks have been open to-day, as been done with the exception of ail work, and as to-morrow and the re holidays, business will hardly until the end of the week.

n London on Saturday closed at 94⅞, rise of ⅛ on the previous day's quota-n. French Rentes were unchanged at 113¼. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is still ted at 1s. 6 11-16d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is ed. Bar Silver remains at 49⅝d. per oz. ews respecting Cotton is that from ere the day's Receipts at the Ports mall, being only 26,000 bales.

he London General Produce Markets Coffee ocoanut Oil are unchanged. Wheat keeps y. Calcutta Linseed is 3d. per quarter per but Bombay is still quoted at 47s. Rape-is quiet at 6d. per quarter decline.

The weekly quotations for Joint Stock Bank es in London are all the same as those last viz., Oriental Banking Corporation £30, £17 10s., Chartered Mercantile £21 g and Shanghai £32.

t of the Bank of Bombay for the aturday the 28th instant shows tions:

	Inc. Rs.	4,09,738
	Dec. ,,	27,88,675
st. Paper	Inc. ,,	51,859
,,	Inc. ,,	4,10,049
	Inc. ,,	7,81,215
	Dec. ,,	2,37,664
	Dec. ,,	33,45,200

ows some increase in oney, Loans having 3 lacs. The Deposits lacs, and the Cash reduced by 36 lacs. hat has ruled during uch more favourable been expected.

he day has been main-ng rates, but scarcely . From Calcutta the rate nk Bills is telegraphed at 16d. which is higher than ng at here. Our quotations

	1s. 6 13-16d.	per Re.
ht	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
	1s. 7¼d.	,,
	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
	2·07.	

or demand drafts is still

ges.—There is no change f the Loans which remain ours and Fours-and-a-half, New Four-and-a-half per

re is a decidedly steadier feel-Market at the close, owing to the probability of a favourable arrangement being made respecting the Companies of which Nursey Kessowjee & Co. are the Secretaries and Treasurers. In the morning there seemed a probability of Saturday's state of panic continuing, and Bank of Bombay Shares were offered for sale at some decline, owing to a misapprehension that this Institution would suffer from the recent failure. There is, however, no truth whatever in the report, and before the Market closed there were buyers, but no sellers on previous terms. Some of the Mill Shares also show signs of recovery, Colabas have advanced Rs. 10, Dhurumseys Rs. 5, Flemings Rs. 25, and Nurseys Rs. 15. The meeting of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co.'s creditors is fixed for Thursday and we have little doubt that when the market re-opens on Friday confidence will be to a great extent restored.

COTTON.—Sales have been reported during the day of New Oomras for January-February and March delivery at Rs. 176 per candy, for Good Fair, Rs. 180 per candy for Fully Good Fair, and Rs. 185 per Good. In old cotton transactions are still almost exclusively confined to the local mills.

LINSEED.—The market is steady at Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6-2 per cwt.

RAPESEED.—There is nothing doing. The no-quotation for Guzerat being Rs. 6-14

s are nominally rather firmer, the dy shipment via Canal to Liverpool and for all January 22s. 6d. per e number of disengaged steamers and the small quantity of pro-rward, it seems unlikely that maintained. ged.

K OF BOMBAY.

affairs of the Bank of Bombay on ompared with the statement issued mber:—

LIABILITIES.	21st Dec. Rs.	28th Dec. Rs.
ital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Fund, invested in Government rities	22,00,000	[illegible]
Deposits at Head Office	50,09,654	54,72,420
do. at Branches	8,67,898	8,57,957
Deposits	2,15,15,143	1,87,26,468
Bills	38,627	38,577
Credits, undrawn	3,94,5[illegible]	3,96,844
	4,00,18,815	3,76,41,886
ASSETS.		
ment Securities	49,99,148	48,93,279
redits, on Security of Govern-Paper, Bullion, and Merchan-	17,89,821	18,41,360
	62,80,882	50,99,581
on Security of do. do.	5,738	5,734
Accounts, overdrawn	1,06,75,606	1,14,56,821
scounted	8,069	8,652
ock Rs. 5,30,004 applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,35,004	3,35,004
Balances with Correspon-ts	5,22,565	2,85,201
Currency Notes	1,64,88,714	1,84,43,814
	4,00,18,815	3,76,41,886

BANK OF BENGAL.

llowing is the statement of the affairs of the of gal for the week ending 21st December red ith that for 17th December:—

LIABILITIES.	17th Dec. Rs.	A.	P.	21st Dec. Rs.	A.	P.
	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
und	20,27,550	0	0	20,27,550	0	0
Balance	1,91,11,246	3	6	1,88,50,596	9	[illegible]
sits	2,91,69,831	4	[illegible]	2,91,49,456	9	0
	17,03,150	4	0	11,09,870	7	9
	9,32,379	0	1	10,03,670	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rs.	7,29,64,158	12	4	7,21,31,984	3	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
ment Securities	57,13,668	2	8	1,01,37,286	15	8
Govt. Securities	47,50,380	14	0	51,82,960	14	0
on ditto	1,09,98,561	8	3	87,28,370	1	1
counts	1,83,58,770	12	6	1,82,16,247	4	0
with other Banks	6,93,268	11	5	4,52,369	7	7
k	9,21,914	6	9	9,21,914	14	8
	7,785	6	3	7,815	7	5
	1,63,500	10	9	1,61,323	8	0
Head Office	58,32,085	2	7	83,76,878	14	0
Branches	1,85,83,454	9	2	1,99,02,616	13	4
	7,29,64,158	12	4	7,21,31,984	3	7

IPPING INTELLIGENCE

LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

s. AFGHAN, 1,239 tons, Captain A. Hunt, in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 17th Dec., eral cargo and 18,859 bags rice, and 20 assengers.

T. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CHANDA, 1,304 tons, Cap-, which arrived in harbour on the 29th inst. and Calcutta, brought a general cargo, and assengers.

s. PEARL 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, which in harbour on the 28th inst. from Coast and ought a general cargo, and 9 first class and passengers.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s INDIA 547 tons, Captain R. L. arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf ne, with a general cargo, and the following Colonel Rawlins, Mrs. Duncan and two Fitzpatrick and child, Miss Rozario, Sister Clarissa, a lady, Mr. D. Shapoor-men of the 21st Bombay N. I., and 20 deck

ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
	Turner	Bussorah, Dec 15.
	Hunt	Calcutta, Dec 17.

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
orie (s)	Dougherty	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
yned	Roberts	Amherst.
anar	Nacoda	Mozambique.
ardy (s)	Hall	Southampton.

vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
of Baltimore, to Liverpool.
to Coast and Cutch.
Calc. to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Gwal, to China.
India, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Africa, Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

onia (s)	Brooks	Colombo, Dec 7.
ishell	inns	Liverpool, Sept 3.
rman Macleod	repoint	Liverpool, Sept 17.
caus (s)	ney	Bombay, Dec 15.
pona (s)	B am	Madras, Dec 20.
mmilla (s)	Ma lay	Rangoon, Dec 22.
n Alpine (s)	Caw	Bombay, Dec 16.
nockburn	Youn	Aden, Nov 4.
	Lloyd	Natal, Oct 29.

DEPARTURES.

—Steamer Byculla and L ance, Ship Carbet Castle.
—Steamers John Law ce, Satara, Manora and

PASSENGERS.

mills—Capt Arnot, Mr Mr Gillan and 2 children Dyson, Mr Heyner, and Mr

VESSELS SPOKEN.

h—23rd September, barque Jess ess W, from Liverpool for Jiddah in Lat 18-47 cember, ship Pomona in Lat 2-23 22 days out South, 2 December, Bannockburn Long 21-06 E 86-42 E, from den to Calcutta in Lat 3-08 N. mber, barque Tybu in Lat 20-20 ys old, 2nd Hongkong to Rangoon Point, Long 88-2 E. —25th December, a barq miles n Channel. h west of

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Alpine s—50 barrels roll sulphur, Amrutlall Cursondass; 101 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Rydall Hall s—51 boxes bar soap, Esmaljee Abdoolhoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Japanese s—5 cases glassware, Moosa Ayeb.
Galatea s—5 cases thread, Finlay, Scott and Co; 3 cases printing ink, The Bombay Gazette.
Sumatra s—60 cases yellow metal sheets, Framjee Sands and Co.
Weathersfield—250 casks cement, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.
Mongolia s—42 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rydall Hall s—2 hogsheads portwine, Aderjee Dorabjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

S A Blaisdell—290 cases turpentine, Farnham and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—100 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
Sumatra s—150 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee; 25 cases brandy, Manockjee Jemsetjee.
Union—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—740 cwts myrabolams, Poonja Jewraz; 34 bales hemp, and 33 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 70 bales cotton, Lalchund Ramdyal; 66 bales wool, Jewraz Dhunjee; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass; 25 bales wool, Candass Dhurmudass; 15 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass; 8 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 50 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 5 bales wool, Jajtha Purshotum; 125 bales cotton waste, Tookersee Jewraj; 66 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.
City of Baltimore s—959 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Wanlock—50 cwts lac, Poonja Jewraz; 3 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola; 32 bales hides, Goolamally Peerbhoy.
Lombardy s—26 cwts ganja, Remoobhoy Mahamed; 17¼ cwts E teeth, Namidass Nanjee; 67½ cwts E teeth, Visram Trickmany; 3 packages carpets, and 1 case shawls, David Sassoon and Co.; 1 box silver coins (Rs. 1,510) and 2 boxes gold bars and coins (Rs. 65,300), The C Bank of I A and China; 5 boxes gold bars and coins (Rs. 3,43,750), The C M Bank of I L and China.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—1,571½ cwts gingelly seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Sumatra s—22¼ cwts teel seed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—25 bales cotton, P and O S N Co; 225 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Lombardy s—6 boxes silver coins (Rs. 29,000), David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Lombardy s—5 boxes silver coins (Rs. 16,000), Hajee Zenell Abedin.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Japanese s—25 bales cotton, Jairam Lilladhur; 226 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Settna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 28.

Jones, Surg, on leave, from Dahad.
Wells, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Bangalore.
Birdwood, Lieut, 30th Bombay N L I, on leave, from Poona.
Bythell, Major, Staff, on leave, from Asirgarh.
Thomson, Col, R E, on leave, from Dharwar.

DECEMBER 30.

Eden, Major, 11th Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 30.

Jones, Surg, on furlough, to England.
Lang, Vet Surg, to join, to Peshawar.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North Western Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 28.)

Mr J Kennedy, Joint Magistrate, Shahjahanpur, furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year.

Mr Mulock, Joint Magistrate, Hamirpur, furlough to Europe for nine months.

Mr G E Watson, District and Sessions Judge, Aligarh, furlough to Europe for seven months.

Mr W Barry, Joint Magistrate, Banda, furlough to Europe for 18 months.

Mr Fisher, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is posted to the Allahabad district.

Mr E A Cline, Deputy Collector, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Mr O Greig, Assistant Conservator of Forests, three months' privilege leave.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 28.)

Nagpur, 23rd Dec. 1878.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr Nethersole, c s, Assistant Commissioner, Narsinghpur, to be a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.

Mr E Ludlow, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is posted to the Mandla District.

Mr H Moore, Assistant Conservator, is transferred from Chanda to Nagpur.

The undermentioned officers and officials, serving in the Central Provinces' Commission, have passed the prescribed Departmental Examination:—

By the Higher Standard,—In Civil, Criminal and Revenue Law and Procedure—Mr C W Imrie, M A, c s, Assistant Commissioner; Mr R Obbard, c s, Assistant Commissioner.

Colonel Newmarch, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, is posted to Mandla.

Major Miller, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Jubbulpore.

Major Lugard, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, is posted to Chindwara.

Mr Ellison, c s, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class Chindwara, will revert to Officiating Assistant Commissioner 1st Class.

Captain Jenner, R E, Executive Engineer, is deputed on special duty connected with the Fortress of Asirgarh.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, December 23.

The C-in-C of India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain H G Grant, 78th Highlanders, A-de-C, to officiate as Interpreter, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on active service of Colonel Moore.

29th N I—Lieut W H Jameson, from the 38th N I, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, vice Lie wounded in action.

The undermentioned officers have leave of sence — Lieut Wright, (No 17 Battery 9th Brie de,) to England, from date of embarkation, to appear befor medical board.

7th Foot—Lieut Woolley (Offi ting Squadron Officer, on probation, 4th Bengal Cav Calcutta, for six months, to

13th Foot—Major Gillett to England, to appear before a medical board.

63rd Foot—Captain Borradaile to England, to appear before a medical board. Lieut Nuthall to England, to appear before a medical board.

68th Foot—Captain Conran to Australia, for one year on medical certificate.

26th Foot—Captain Leslie from the 6th Dec 1878 to the 31st Jan 1879.

Staff Paymaster (Honorary Major) T C Brown, (Paymaster 3-18th Foot,) to England, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon Major G White to England, to appear before a medical board.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, December 24.

Major R Morris, late 1st European Light Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Saugor district, having attended a course of garrison instruction his period of staff service is extended to 15th August 1879.

The leave of absence granted to Major Kingsley, 67th Foot, on the 14th November last, is cancelled, his regiment having proceeded on field service.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the higher standard test in Persian in Bombay: Lieut Bird, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CAITHNESS—December 27th, at 9, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of G. E. Caithness, of a daughter.

STEVENSON—December 21st, at No. 60, Barrackpore, the wife of Mr. W. R. Stevenson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HEWSON—MACLAGAN—December 26th, at St. James's Church, Lahore, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Tribe and the Rev. R. Clark, Francis T. Hewson, Bengal Civil Service, eldest surviving son of the Rev. Francis Hewson, M.A., to Alice Jane, daughter of Lieutenant-General R. Maclagan, Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.

DEPENNING—December 21st, at Narrangunge, of cholera Duncan M. DePenning, late of Junglypore.

SEATON—On Christmas Day, James Clark, Madras Civil Service, by a fall from his horse, aged 22 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1878

THE Parliamentary Papers relating to Central Asia present a curious picture of the incessant rivalry maintained by England and Russia with one another over all the wide territories that fall within that designation. Russia seems to be to the full as suspicious of English designs as England is of those of Russia. If Lord Derby or Lord Salisbury complains that a Russian expedition has set forth from Krasnovodsk to harry the Turkoman country and seize Merv, Prince Gortschakoff retorts that English officers, calling themselves agents of the Government of India, have attempted to incite the Turkomans to acts of hostility against Russia or that the Amir of Kabul, instigated by England, is meditating aggressions on the territory of tribes under Russian protection. If objection is taken to the friendly correspondence carried on for several years by General Kaufmann with Shere Ali, the ready reply is given that the engagement taken by Russia to consider Afghanistan beyond the sphere of her political influence was not meant to debar her from entering into friendly relations with the ruler of that State, and that, in any case, against the letters of General Kaufmann might be set the still more questionable proceeding of the Government of India in sending Sir D. Forsyth's Mission to Yarkand and presenting to the Amir of Eastern Turkestan gifts of arms and money at a time when it was possible he might become an enemy of Russia. Even as regards the recent Mission to Kabul, Russian diplomatists, admitting it to be a violation of the pledge of 1873, contend that it was only despatched when Russia and England were on the brink of war, and that it was a fair counterstroke to the summoning of Indian troops to Malta to take part in a campaign in Roumelia or Armenia. Lord Salisbury himself admits the reasonableness of this argument, when, in closing the correspondence, he says he infers from its explanations that the Russian Government now—that is to say, after the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin—"acknowledges all "the former assurances respecting Afghanistan "to have recovered their validity." It would appear from her subsequent conduct that Russia acquiesces in this view of her own position, and that she has no present intention of interfering to oppose the progress of the British arms in Afghanistan. Indeed, she has more than once invited England to conquer that country; and it is evident that she contemplates without uneasiness the extension of the British dominions to the Hindu Kush. Such an advance would give her an excuse for a corresponding advance southwards on her own part, and this is necessary to the consolidation of her empire in Central Asia. Consequently, she was not at all discomposed when Lord Derby intimated that, if Russian troops occupied Merv, such a step would impose upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity of sending an expedition into Afghan territory. Prince Gortschakoff would naturally interpret this threat as a permission for him to go on with his work, and would say: "Very "well, we will take Merv, and you can make "what corresponding advance you like." The English Ministers cannot have been so blind as not to see that there was but one way of effectually checking Russian progress in Central Asia, and that was to fix a line and make the transgression of it a *casus belli* against Russia herself. If they had said: "Take Merv, and we shall "declare war against you," Russia would have let Merv alone. But they had not the courage to act with this decision of purpose, and thus they have only succeeded in playing Russia's game. It is probable that Merv has become by this time a Russian city; and the next move will be upon Herat, unless the English column now slowly approaching Kandahar is ordered to push on as far as Herat. Lord Lytton's plan, as revealed in the Blue-Book about Afghanistan, is to fortify Herat and make it the barrier against Russia on the North-West, as he proposes that the Hindu Kush should be the barrier on the north of Afghanistan; but it seems to be exceedingly doubtful if the Home Government will let him accomplish this design although Lord Salisbury was originally its inventor.

THE *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 19th of December contains an amusing Resolution. For the encouragement of higher education the B. As. and the M. As. of the University are invited to become second karkuns in the taluka kacheris on Rs. 30 a month. As these men are supposed to have an English training about equal to that which is the stock in trade of the Indian competition civilian, it can easily be guessed how great an inducement it will be for them to accept an office of Rs. 30 a month while their English equals get Rs. 400 a month to start with. One year of probation, of squatting on the floor and entering figures in columns headed Land Revenue or Excise, is to be followed by a strict examination in Accounts and Revenue and Criminal Law, after which the competent graduate will be promoted to an appointment of Rs. 50 if there are any such places vacant. A further six months of probation is to follow, when he will be required to pass the higher standard official examination. He will then be eligible for the office of Mamlatdar, and will be obliged to go through all the grades of that service—a process which will take 20 years—before he can be appointed a Deputy Collector, which is the highest point to which his ambition may soar.

Now, the utter absurdity of this scheme is patent, and it may be imagined with what grim irony the author of it wrote his flowing sentences, which suggest a brilliant future but make the necessary steps to it so many and prolonged that the promise held out is incapable of fulfilment. If you wish to be the Chief Justice of England you must commence as a shopboy in an attorney's office. This is the substance of the Resolution. For about ten years a similar plan has been in force for the encouragement of education, but the Resolution is discreetly silent as to its results. The fact is, that no graduate has been such a fool as to accept the brilliant future which has been put within his reach, and so year after year the Revenue subordinates have been sinking into a state of utter inefficiency, and the Deputy Collectors are recruited from a body of men whose only recommendation is that they can distinguish between the Land Revenue and the Forest income.

We can appreciate the motives of the Governor in making it obligatory that future Deputy Collectors shall be University men. There is really no difference between their duties and those of covenanted civilians. They are required to pass the same official examination and are invested with the same revenue and criminal authority. They are of the same rank and aspire in special cases to some equally high appointments. But it can hardly be denied that the present Deputy Collectors are not, as a rule, equal to the high work which they have to do. There are a few exceptions, but we speak of the rule. This service is, in fact, probably the beginning of the future Indian Civil Service, for there is every probability that the appointments which are now exclusively filled by competition in England will in a short time be reserved partially to be filled by Deputy Collectors. Sir Richard Temple is perhaps preparing against this time, instead of the silly plan which is prep in the Resolution and which has already failed in su ance, it would be better if he took the bold step of declaring that no one shall be appointed a Deputy Collector who is not a graduate of the University. Doubtless a few Mamlatdars would be deprived of the promotion they have hoped for, but it is better that a few of these should be disappointed than that the whole body should continue in its present state of inefficiency. Or, if exceptions must be made, let the best of the Mamlatdars be selected and the rest debarred. The majority of them are too old or too inefficient to hope for promotion.

Neither should any Mamlatdar be appointed in future unless he is a graduate. The experience of a Mamlatdar would be a very useful introduction to the work of a Deputy Collector, but it is not necessary that any graduate should be a karkun before he is a Mamlatdar. A karkun's work is almost mechanical, and it would be a waste of time to oblige a graduate to tabulate figures for two years before he could be appointed Mamlatdar. Some experience would be necessary of course to the Mamlatdar, but this could be easily obtained by requiring the graduate to attend for a few months at the Huzur Accounts Office to familiarise himself with details, and then the higher standard official examination should be passed. A graduate who has passed the higher standard should be appointed direct to be a Mamlatdar. The lowest grade is Rs. 150 a month, and this is not too much to be expected by a graduate who has also passed the higher standard. No one can help being struck by the great superiority of the Subordinate Judges to the Revenue Mamlatdars and Deputy Collectors, but the explanation is simple. The High Court requires every candidate to pass a very severe examination in law and also requires that he shall be a matriculated student of the University. They do not require that he should then become a karkun in a court. There should be a similar plan for the Revenue Department. The higher standard should be as severe in its requirements as the Law Examination of the vakil, and every candidate should be required to possess a degree. With these qualifications there should be no hesitation in appointing the candidate to be a Mamlatdar at once. How is it possible for Government to obtain graduates in Arts and graduates in Agricultural Science on Rs. 50 a month, when the High Court offers Rs. 200 a month to a matriculated student who has taken a Law degree? The Judicial branch, moreover, offers a career which in the ordinary course would lead to Rs. 800 a month, and there are about a dozen appointments of Judges attached to Small Cause Courts which run up to Rs. 1,500 a month. A Revenue career would, on the other hand, only lead to Rs. 700 a month, and there are only one or two appointments with the prizes of this branch. Obviously, if the Government desires to make the Revenue branch attractive to graduates, it must admit them to higher appointments to begin with, offer them a more profitable career, and equalise the chances of success in both branches of the Service.

THE QUETTA FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, HAIKALZAI, Dec. 10.

I WAS glad to be able to telegraph to you yesterday that a movement in advance was again being made. The long stay in the plain of Haikalzai was becoming irksome to everybody, while the news that the Kurram Valley column had met with a stout resistance and captured another lot of the Amir's guns rendered us all impatient and anxious lest none of the work should fall to our lot. So, down even to the whining dooly bearer, the faces of all showed the satisfaction felt as the force moved off the ground. In order to keep up communication with the rear and to enable a depot to be formed, a small enclosure surrounded by a low mud wall with a house in the centre has been purchased from the villagers for Rs. 2,400. It is situated a little distance from Haikalzai, and fifty men of the 1st Baluchis have been left under a native officer to take charge of it. It is to be hoped they will not be molested, as the walls are too low to afford them any protection or cover; although, probably, fifty Sniders—for surprises—would be more than sufficient to account for any number of Pishin men. Then, besides this precaution, parties of cavalry will continually patrol the roads to the rear of the force, so that there should be no danger of our communications being interrupted.

I also wired you that rumours prevailed that the long expected reinforcements from Herat had arrive at Kandahar. You will recollect that at Dadur some of the passing kafila men had informed me that it was reported there, at the time they left, that the Amir had ordered his Herati troops to march, withdrawing at the same time the greater portion of the existing Kandahar garrison. Major Sandeman h also received similar information from news writer at that city, who sends him weekly accounts of everything that transpires. But in the meantime the troops left for Kabul, and the Heratis were forgotten, the tendency of all news received going to show that no resistance would be offered to the advance of this force, and that the city people would not, on the whole, be sorry to see us. So late even as three days ago a letter arrived stating that the garrison was limited to three cavalry and one infantry regiment, but the very next day another despatch arrived, advising the advent of ten infantry corps and a large body of Turkoman cavalry, estimated at 5,000 men. This news is generally known, is openly talked about in camp and in the villages, but all the same is disbelieved by many who point to the improbabilities of the Amir's receiving assistance from the Turkoman tribes, engaged as they at present are in watching the Russians. It appears to me, however, not improbable, that Shere Ali may have, during the past few years, been in treaty with the tribes dwelling to the north of his provinces on the other slope of the Hindu Kush—such as Balkh. The reputation of these people, as fighting men throughout Asia, is of the very best order, and even the Pathan sepoys of our force are loud in their praises of the combative capacities of this new enemy. Shere Ali may not improbably then have held out promises to these professional robbers of a plundering raid into the rich provinces of Hindustan, and his Russian friends on their way to Kabul also very likely did their best to back up the inducements held out. His success in these negotiations may thus be at the bottom of his confidence in daring the efforts of British power, and may account for much of what has been termed his madness in bringing on the war. For the power to let loose on us the hordes of Central Asia, who had so often before in times gone by overrun and driven out the then possessors of the lands we now occupy, must have seemed to the ruler of Kabul as placing success beyond a doubt, as even justifying him in thinking that he could "sweep us out of the country." That is one view of this question, and as I submit not an improbable one, although I am bound to say that I incline to the opinion of those who hold that the news referred to is untrustworthy. However, it is not discredited at the Head-Quarters of this force, where, as I have heard, it is considered as not unlikely that the Herat contingent is accompanied by Russian officers, who may, moreover, have organized the Turkoman force in question. As to the Kojuck the only information vouchsafed is to the effect that *as yet* the Pass is clear, although apparently it is thought it may not be so for any length of time. Further, it is openly rumoured that opposition is expected on the other side. At all events the order to concentrate the force has now gone forth in earnest, and in a couple of days I hope to be able to telegraph you that the passage of the Kojuck is being achieved. I need hardly point out supposing all these rumours to be true,—that reinforcements were marching on Kandahar, have arrived there—that there is or was a danger of the defile in our front being occupied by an enemy,—how necessary it was to have marched rapidly forward at first, and to have at least seized and occupied that defile instead of wasting time by a useless ten days' occupation of Pishin.

I have written a good deal in previous letters upon the question of supplies and transports. I have also been lately telegraphing you that as regards the former Pishin was turning out a land of plenty. Major Sandeman's anticipations on that head had been most sanguine anticipation, that appeared well justified upon our occupation of the country by the readily expressed intentions of the villagers to bring their produce for sale, and, as further they began well by furnishing the camp with all requisites, I was justified in telegraphing as I did. I must now, however, I regret to say, admit that the expectations have not been fully borne out, and although the supplies apparently exist they have not after all been brought forward in any quantity. The fact is that the villagers are afraid. They fear the resentment of the Amir when we shall evacuate the country, and unless an assurance is given them that they shall be fully protected, or, better, that they will not be placed under Kabul again, they will continue to hold back. The strain on the Commissariat, therefore, yet continues, but it is a strain that is well met considering the immense difficulties and *want of information* under which the Department is working. Indeed, the reasons for the past delay do not lie with our Commissariat officers; on the contrary, I believe it would have suited them better if an advance had been promptly made, for the provisions, and what was equally necessary the transport to carry them, existed, and the services of the numerous camels that have died would not have been lost so soon. It was supposed that these would pick up a little after a short grazing in Pishin, but it has not been so and many die daily. Hill camels are still unobtainable on hire, but officers privately purchase many from the villagers, and it has occurred to me that if Government were to authorize it several thousands might be obtained by them in a similar manner. The cost would be from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 each, and as they pay at present for each camel from the plain fifteen rupees per mensem the cost would be reimbursed in a few months. Baluchis and Afghans will not rent their animals, but they sell them very readily.

Shortly after coming into camp yesterday evening, and before the tents were pitched, a policeman of the 70th ordered a Pathan—who was walking about between the piled arms—to leave the ground. He moved away sulkily and shortly after was seen to return. Another soldier who knew a little Hindustani again told him to go, at the same time putting his hand on the Pathan's shoulder, who thereupon suddenly dropped a blanket in which he was enveloped and attacked the soldier with a long knife, stabbing him repeatedly. The wounded man warded off the blows with his left arm which was cruelly cut about, but he received one thrust in the stomach that fortunately afterwards was found not to have penetrated deeply. Of course his assailant was promptly seized and would have been despatched on the spot had not the officers had not interfered. As it was he received a blow that completely blinded one eye. This morning a summary court-martial, with Colonel Nuttall as president, was held. The prisoner excused himself by saying he was only looking on at the army and was needlessly hustled about, thereby losing his temper. He said he was a Kandahar student—a kind of Softa I suppose—that he was on a pilgrimage to Mecca, but had been left behind by the kafila he accompanied. Altogether strong suspicions prevailed that he had come on the ground with the full intention of running *amuck*, and of probably killing an officer if he could. The knife must have been ready drawn under the blanket, as the sheath fell on to the ground, as he committed the assault. He is a strong powerful man, with a heavy cast of countenance, and as he is on the ground tightly bound, is continually muttering his prayers. The decision of the court is like everything else kept secret pending the General's confirmation, but it is strongly felt in camp that to be of any use the punishment should be prompt. The soldier is out of danger, and, according to Mussalman law, unless he dies neither should the prisoner.

ARAMBI-KAREZ, Dec. 11.

Yesterday after closing my letter the camp was raised and the force marched four miles, when it was ordered to halt, the passage over a nullah being found insufficiently prepared for the four guns of E-4 Battery (the remaining two are still at Quetta.) It is felt as rather strange that, notwithstanding the fact that the force has been stationary within a few miles of this spot for the last fortnight, the Quarter-Master-General's Department should have remained ignorant of the conditions of the road, for only one march in front. Working parties were placed at the spot in the evening, and this morning the force moved on again—at least that portion which had remained; for General Biddulph and head-quarters, with the 1st P. I., went on yesterday to the entrance of the Kojuck. I rode there also this morning to try and get at whatever news was obtainable. I found the miscellaneous details composing the advanced brigade encamped in a pretty little valley, the entrance to the Pass lying right in front. I am afraid I must give up chronicling the different positions of the various corps composing this column, the regiments being ged about and broken up so frequently. n I left the second line, to column was divided into three parts—not the regular brigades—but into three conglomerations of half regiments, half batteries, and detached squadrons. I, however, found that the first line had again been sub-divided—two companies of the 26th N. I. two companies of Pioneers, and a couple of mountain guns having been sent up the Pass to reinforce Colonel Browne who held the top with forty sowars. Everybody appears to be weary of this harassing style of warfare, and hoping for the time when the force will be organised into its proper brigades under their different brigadiers, who at present accompany the force as generals without a command, being from day to day pitchforked into any duty that may come up. I found that the General and Staff had proceeded up the Pass on a reconnoitring expedition, and that nobody properly knew whether there was to be an advance next day or not. The circumstances under which the Kojuck was first entered are rather amusing. As mentioned at the time, Colonel Kennedy and two troops of the 2nd P.C., along with the Pioneers and half of the 26th N.I., moved on to the foot of the Pass in advance of the troops encamped at Haikalzai, with orders to construct the road, and to reconnoitre the surrounding country, but on *no account* to enter the Pass itself. These orders were brought out to them by Major Sandeman and his escort of 50 sowars (Sind Horse) under Lieut. Lucas, who, after duly delivering them, forthwith proceeded themselves to the Pass, entered it, and rode right to the top and back again, seeing not a soul except a few shepherds! Thus was the formidable defile captured in front of which we have been unwearyingly making demonstrations, and endeavouring to find roads by which it might be turned—during the last fortnight. Although the energetic commandant and officers of the 2nd P. C. had been debarred from reconnoitring straight to their front, they pushed their searching parties on either side right up into the hills, along all sorts of paths, and Major Clifford of that regiment succeeded in getting to the other side of the range looking down on the plains of Kandahar from the top of some unknown mountain peak. Another party, accompanied by Col. Kennedy himself, went up a defile, known, I think, as the Rogani Pass, in which two shots were fired at them by a couple of Pathans far up the side of the hill on the right. No damage was done, however, and these representatives of the armed forces of Afghanistan quickly made themselves scarce. Col. Browne and his forty troopers established themselves at the other side of the Kojuck without any difficulty, and, the General having arrived, the section of troops there formed will rapidly be increased. At Chaman Choki at the foot of the hills on the opposite side it is rumoured we are to meet with opposition. Of what kind the Head-Quarter Staff will not say, or perhaps they do not know; but they acknowledge there is some chance of a fight. Not improbably the enemy will muster into something after the style of the Amir's army of Pishin, unless, indeed, detachments of the reported Herati reinforcements have arrived from Kandahar.

Having obtained the above meagre information I returned to my camp with the second line; bringing back with me the news that the General had at length decided to have the Pathan prisoner shot, and shot he was at 5 p.m. I went to see his execution, but I do not think that it is a military duty that I shall care to witness again. The man was exceedingly plucky, walked firmly to the spot where his grave was dug, beside which he knelt himself down unhesitatingly, and muttering one short cry of "Allah-il-Allah," awaited his doom. The officer commanding the party pulled the headcloth over the prisoner's eyes, returned to his party only six yards distant, and gave the usual words of command which rang out sharply in the silence that prevailed. At "fire" there was a sharp volley, the kneeling man gave one short convulsive spring backwards, and all was over. As I have already remarked, it was a pity the punishment was not administered on the spot where the crime was committed, and while resentment against the assassin was still hot. The wounded man is rapidly recovering, while the execution has been effected miles away, and three days after the assault, hardly a native of the valley being present. The only remark the prisoner made on learning the General's decision was to the effect that it was unjust.

On arriving in camp I was met with questions all round as to whether there was to be another march to-morrow, an enquiry which I answered in the affirmative, but up to this time—10 p.m.—the expected orders have not arrived. I shall ride on again to-morrow morning and will endeavour to learn from Head-Quarters whether anything of interest is likely to occur. The camp to which I am attached remains in the rear, and I am not informed when the troops in front are to march.

We have been amazingly fortunate as regards weather; long before this period last year the ground was covered with slush and snow, but even the clouds referred to in former letters have now cleared away, and our only affliction is the extremely cold nights. Hail and snow cannot be far off, and energetic efforts to prepare for the evil day are necessary, and once more I have to say that as yet no supplies have been sent across the Kojuck. This evening my attention was attracted by a peculiar flashing appearance visible about fifteen miles away across the Pishin plain and underneath the hills that separate it from Quetta. This was soon seen to be an attempt on the part of some one to attract our attention by the new flashing method of army signalling. Unfortunately with this force no one has been told off to that work, and we consequently were unable to reply. At night, too, on the same spot efforts were made to communicate with us by the apparatus for night work. We surmise that it must be General Stewart, who, we know, is in Quetta, kicking up, it is said, "no end of a row," about the bad arrangements and general confusion there manifested. The very stupid Baboo who represents the Postal Department with this force is at Abdulkhan-ke-Killah—the halting place of the line in front, and I shall to-morrow morning endeavour to get this letter despatched on its journey to Bombay—where, judging by the arrival of our hurried dâk, you must be receiving my communications in batches of two or three at a time. Unless something of interest is likely to occur, I shall again return to the second line to-morrow evening.

Dec. 12.

P. S.—I open my letter to say that the signalling on the other side of the plain has been made out "General Stewart is there and wants to know where General Biddulph is"—a question which no one in camp can answer. I shall probably bring the information with me from the advance camp to which I am about to start.

GENERAL PRIMROSE'S DIVISION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, Dec. 21.

SUKKUR, as at present, must bear a strong family likeness to the "Tower of Babel," with this distinction, that the confusion of Babel is confusion worse confounded at Sukkur. One is introduced to this state of affairs on first alighting at the railway station, where one sees strewn about all over the platform cases, bales, and packages of all sorts, sizes, and description, some addressed to the transport officer and having their contents properly labelled outside, but for the most part without any distinguishing mark whatever. The same scene, magnified a thousand times, is to be witnessed on arrival at the landing stage from Rhori to Sukkur. All along the quay are innumerable bags of grain, potatoes, tobacco, jars of ghee, pressed hay, shell, and telegraph wire heaped together at random. The streets are blocked by carts, camels, bullocks and donkeys, and altogether disorder reigns supreme. No one seems to be responsible for anything, and all heads of departments, scenting the battle from afar, have hurried to the front.

One would have fancied that the proper place for the head of the Transport Department would have been at the depôt organizing the different kinds of transport, establishing posts, and keeping himself in constant communication with his subordinates to prevent any block on the line. Not so. He, like the rest, is evidently eager for the pay, and has started off, leaving a subordinate to do all the work. What is the result? The very first station is choked, and there are now at Jacobabad no less than forty thou maunds of provisions, or, in other words, ten thousand camel loads, which annot be sent on for want of tr is easily accounted for when one learns that there were one hundred s working from Sukkur to Jacobabad, but from Jacobabad on only twenty-five. On this being reported the transport officer here, who fortunately has had some experience in this kind of work, acting on his own responsibility, broke up the cart train, and sent all available carts to Jacobabad, keeping just sufficient for station work. It is to be hoped that this will in some measure remedy the evil, as the Assistant Collector has received instructions not to press any more camels, and there are now not sufficient to carry on the Ordnance Park and Engineer Train by some three hundred. Dadur is in much the same condition as Jacobabad. The camels, instead of being worked by stages, are sent on right through to Quetta; the consequence is that the drivers desert whenever they get a chance and return to their families, and as each driver has at least four or five camels to look after, in the event of one of them falling sick before he starts or during the journey, it is left behind to die, and, if disease does not kill it, cold or hunger quickly does. On these long journeys the camels and other pack animals do not get properly fed. At first the feeding grounds are near the halting places, but gradually, as numerous convoys pass along, all the fodder for miles round is eaten up, and the drivers, after a long day's march, will not take the trouble to go with their animals some five or six miles out and back to feed. Thus, many die of hunger and fatigue alone, and all casualties are put down to the cold. Had the staging system been adopted at the outset no blocks would have occurred; the drivers, knowing they had only to work between certain places, would have collected their families around them and been perfectly happy. The camels could have been well fed and rested, and any sick properly treated at the depôt, and finally the amount of provisions and munitions of war put into Quetta would have been considerably in excess of the quantity now there.

The same happy-go-lucky way of carrying on work seems to have been adopted by all departments. I am informed that all sorts of luxuries have been sent off in excessive quantities, whilst the absolute necessaries of life have been left behind. No one knows what is in front, and provisions are simply shot at random into darkness.

It would be difficult to imagine that no depôt hospital has been established here, but such is a fact, and all men not fit to go on with their regiments have been sent back to Multan.

To such perfection has this system of want of organization been brought, that heads of departments, not knowing where their subordinates are, and the subordinates being equally in the dark as to the whereabouts of their leaders, a perpetual game of 'hide and seek' is going on. resources and energies of the Bengal Government have been exhausted in completing, equipping and supplying the Kayber and Kurram Valley columns, and General Biddulph's forces and the Quetta column has suffered in consequence. It is the old story of the man whose eyes were bigger than his stomach. Had this route been handed over to the Bombay Government, as any unprejudiced man will say it should have been, Kandahar would have been now occupied by British troops.

As affairs now stand some one must be held responsible for the proper supply of the troops in front, and this is obviously not the duty of either General Stewart or General Biddulph. Bearing in mind former precedents, it would seem but natural that Sukkur (during the present emergency) should be made the Head Quarters of the Sind District, and General Vyse and his Staff ordered here to superintend and keep things square, or that General Primrose should be made supreme in Sind. However, Sir Richard Temple will be here on the 1st of next month, and then perhaps things will be put on a proper footing. The 83rd have not yet arrived, but are expected on Sunday. The 30th Madras Native Infantry go from Multan to Mithankote and Bhandawala Post to relieve the 2nd Sikhs ordered to Quetta; but as this road will doubtless be shortly abandoned, they will most probably winter in Multan. General Murray has already inquired if Sukkur can supply both General Stewart and General Biddulph, as in consequence of the scarcity of water he finds it almost impossible to push supplies to General Biddulph via Mithankote, Bugti Dera, and Lehri.

THE VOLUNT AT KHANDALLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THURSDAY morning early found your correspondent (not special) on the platform of the Byculla station in company with a large number of Volunteers, all eager to get to the front, and as the engine came puffing up alongside the platform the carriages were found to contain others who had got in at Boree Bandar. Merry greetings were exchanged, a general scramble to get places ensued, and away we went leaving business and office cares behind us in Bombay. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band was in the train and enlivened the way with many a martial air and stirring tune. There was present too a gallant Captain, who, as the train stopped at the different stations, was in this compartment and out of that, projecting all kinds of amusements. Kurjut being reached the monster engines were hook on to the tra as we rose and higher, the co raci air filled our frames with the intense sense of enjoyment of rude animal health which it is so pleasant to experience. As we ran into Khandalla station, the friendly faces of officers and men and the popular Adjutant, who have been spending Christmas here, came forward to meet us, and again merry greetings are exchanged. Then we fall in, form fours, and march up to the barracks, the band playing us in. Fencing and boxing fill up the interval of time before tiffin. Target practice is arranged for those who wish to go to the Lanowli butts, whilst others stroll about learning the topography of the place. The practice at the butts was pretty good, Sergeant Thomson of E. Company making the highest score. Major Bayley's essay on target shooting was also good. Back to dinner, and after dinner dancing to the strains of our band, on the ground in front of the canteen, the hirsute ladies acquitting themselves very creditably indeed, though the flooring was not so smooth as that in the Town Hall. Miss Groves and Miss Abbott with Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Woods were much admired, alike for the elegance of their toilet as for their graceful pirouetting. The bugle having sounded the last post, lights are put out, and all repair to their beds to woo Dame Morpheus. Friday morning we are up early, as the *reveille* is sounded by our youthful bugler Wild. *Chota hazree* comes first, and then we have company and skirmishing drill on the parade ground, Captains Forbes, Hore, and Tennent putting the men through battalion movements under the eye of the Major and Adjutant. I may be pardoned the pride of the remark when I say that D. Company (our Company) as usual mustered strongest at parade. After breakfast a march to Lanowli and back in full marching order is arranged for 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the men being left to their own devices in the meantime. At the appointed hour we fall in and begin our march, the band playing before us. Songs were sung and jokes cracked, when the band rested from their labours, Captain Hore being the leading spirit. The white tents of the G. I. P. Camp burst on our view, the men, six companies strong, going through battalion movements on their parade ground. Their band came forward and played us in. On arrival our men dispersed, seeking refreshing draughts at the canteen, the officers of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers standing treat. As the shades of evening grew darker we fall in, and march without stopping once back to the barracks, lighted on our way "by the moonbeam's misty light." The men excellent trim, singing lustily, good that the march had not fatigued them being dismissed, the Colonel, who had just c up by the mail, was received with quite an tion, which must have been most gratifying to him. The officers, led by Captain Hore him three cheers, and the men on their own account gave him three hearty ringing cheers, which must have startled the villagers just a little. The Colonel in a few neat, well sounded sentences, thanked officers and men for the spontaneous expression of their good will, saying he reciprocated the feeling fully.

This brings my experience of the Camp to an end, as next morning (Saturday), I regretfully wended my way to the station. The programme for Saturday was—commanding officer's parade; prize shooting at Lanowli, the prizes being subscribed for amongst the officers present; and a dinner to the officers of the G. I. P. R. Corps in the evening.

Whilst the Camp is being held, advantage might be taken to give the men some really good lessons in skirmishing drill, there being a capital spot for it. It is sloping ground with plenty of cover, and open stretches for rushes, the enemy's position being well marked by a low wall skirting the railway line.

Where everything went off so well, it is disagreeable to have to say that the Commissariat arrangements, which somehow always do fail in the matter of supplies, proved on. The food to the rule on execrable. I should say nothing at was simply it, were the discontent confined to a few habitual grumblers, but the grumbling was universal, every mess finding fault. On Friday night, however, the contractor began to quake, and promised a great reformation, and no doubt things are now on a more satisfactory footing. The spirit of *camaraderie* between the men themselves was excellent.

In conclusion, I would urge upon all who are Volunteers, who have not gone to go to the Camp; to ladies whose husbands, and to spinsters whose swains are Volunteers, I would say, send them off, for "absence makes the heart grow fonder," and you will be amply repaid for a little self-denial by seeing them return with blooming cheeks and vigorous health. Those whose means are limited need not be restrained from going on the score of expense, for Major Bayley and Captain Hore have generously arranged for the railway fares to, and entertainment of, a certain number whilst in Camp. Enquiries made in the proper quarter will enable them to find out whether they come within that number.

A THEATRE FOR BOMBAY.

PROLOGUE.

THAT there is a considerable dearth of public amusement in Bombay is a fact beyond dispute, and the belief is widely entertained that a Theatre would prove a financial success provided the conditions were fulfilled of an attractive English company, and a comfortable and conveniently located Theatre.

Having regard to the circumstance that an English theatrical company has been brought to Calcutta year after year, it may be assumed that the undertaking has been successful in that place, and there would seem to be no valid reason why the venture should not be attended with the same fortunate result in Bombay, where, in addition to a large English-speaking population, there is a continuous stream of travellers passing through.

Hitherto the want of a Theatre worthy of the town has proved an effectual bar to the engagement of an English company, and without the definite prospect of a tenant it is highly improbable that capital will ever be embarked in the erection of a house. It is therefore evident that the building of a Theatre and the importation of a theatrical company from England must go hand in hand.

For this double purpose a capital of a lakh of rupees would be necessary and the most practical form of raising the amount seems to be by a Joint Stock Company, Limited, with a capital of one lakh of rupees divided into one thousand shares of Rs. 100 each. Deposit on allotment Rs. 75 per share and a further call of Rs. 25 as required.

Apart from the question of amusement the financial prospect of the undertaking may best be gathered from the accompanying Capital and revenue accounts together with the subsidiary estimates.

The theatrical Agent in London would require a guarantee covering the aggregate of the salaries and passages; that is to say, a liability of Rs. 36,000 would have to be incurred to land the Company in Bombay. The season would extend over a period of 20 weeks from November to March.

The class of theatrical company contemplated is essentially a light one. Its *repertoire* would not embrace heavy dramas, but would be confined to Comedy, Burlesque, and Opera Bouffe. For this purpose 10 acting members are sufficient; a considerable saving of expense is thereby effected in respect of salaries and passage money, and the total expenses are brought within safe limits.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Capital	Rs. 1,00,000
Divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. Deposit on allotment Rs. 75 per share and a further call of Rs. 25 per share as required.	
Cost of a wooden Theatre with galvanised iron roof. To hold 600 people. One Tier only	35,000
Theatrical Agent's guarantee for salaries Rs. 1,500 per week (vide estimate A) for 20 weeks	30,000
Do for passage money (vide estimate C).	6,000
Cash in hand	4,000
	Rs. 75,000

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Cr.		Dr.	
Rs. 3,000 per week for 20 weeks (vide Estimate D)	Rs. 60,000	Working expenses of theatrical company at Rs. 700 per week (vide Estimate B) for 20 weeks	Rs. 14,000
		Reserve for Agent's guarantee in ensuing year	36,000
		*Profit for dividend	10,000
	60,000		60,000

* NOTE.—That is to say, over 13 per cent clear in 20 weeks on the subscribed capital of Rs. 75,000 after making the provision of Rs. 36,000 for the next year.

A.

ESTIMATE OF WEEKLY SALARIES.

		£
1.	Manager (leading actor)	20
2.	Chambermaid (boy in burlesque)	14
3.	Low Comedian	12
4.	Juvenile Lady (girl in burlesque)	[illegible]
5.	Juvenile Man	9
6.	Old Woman	8
7.	Old Man	8
8.	Walking Lady	8
9.	Walking Gentleman	8
10.	2nd Walking Lady	7
11.	Scenic Artist	10
12.	Leader of Orchestra	10
		£125
	Converted at 1s. 8d. per rupee	Rs. 1,500

B.

ESTIMATE OF WEEKLY WORKING EXPENSES.

	Rs.
Gas	100
Music	150
Printing	150
Mechanist and Scene-shifters	75
Book-keeper and Check-takers	75
Miscellaneous	150
	Rs. 700

C.

PASSAGE ESTIMATE.

Passage money for 12 people out and home Rs. 6,000
Which for a season of 20 weeks will give an additional weekly charge of Rs. 300.

D.

ESTIMATE OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

The Theatre to hold Rs. 1,600 and the Company to play six nights per week.

House ⅓ full 533⅓ × 6= Rs. 3,200
,, ½ ,, 800 × 6= ,, 4,800

Rs. 3,000 might safely be relied on as the average weekly receipt, which would give for the 20 weeks Rs. 60,000. A considerable portion of this sum could be insured by letting the majority of the boxes and stalls for 2 nights per week at the rates given in the final statement.

CAPACITY OF THEATRE.

(One Tier only.)

	Rs.	People.
2 stage Boxes to hold 5 at Rs. 25	50	10
10 Private Boxes to hold 4 at Rs. 20	200	40
150 Stalls at Rs. 4	600	150
100 Dress Circle at Rs. 3	300	100
150 Pit at Rs. 2	300	150
150 Gallery (back of Dress Circle) at Re. 1	150	150
	1,600	600

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS.

(Available 2 nights per week, 40 representations.)

Stage Boxes to hold 5	Rs. 600
Private Boxes to hold 4	,, 480
Stalls	,, 100

EPILOGUE.

In offering these suggestions the writer takes the opportunity of remarking that he is neither a professional promoter of bubble or other companies, a designing architect, nor an actor out of engagement, but merely, what is called, a lover of the Drama. In that capacity alone he presents these facts and figures to the public of Bombay to reject or utilise as they may think proper.

Bombay, Dec. 30, 1878.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TEST INTELLIGENCE

HE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE KANDAHAR COLUMN.

CAMP, [illegible] QUETTA, Dec. 30.

[illegible]zul Khan continues supreme comman[illegible]dahar. Mahomed Yusoof Khan, Go[illegible]nor of Zindawar, has arrived to assist. The [illegible]nt garrison consists of regulars—three regi[illegible]nts cavalry of 600 troopers each; one of [illegible]ntry 600 strong; artillery five heavy [illegible]teries. There are no field guns. Two hun[illegible] Zindawar Ghazi fanatics are shortly ex[illegible]ed, and also 1,500 mounted irregulars from [illegible]illages, and 1,000 of the Amir's cavalry. [illegible] the infantry are encamped outside, the remaining 200 doing duty inside the city. The Cavalry have a night picket at Zaker two and a half miles on the Quetta road. All the troops are armed with smooth bores. A general levy has been called, [illegible] will be armed and fed by the Amir. None [illegible] yet been collected. The walls are in [illegible] repair. The irrigation channels have [illegible] turned on the country and the road beyond [illegible]. Pathan deserters from the [illegible] [illegible]ived at Kandahar, and have received presents [illegible] money from the Governor and accepted service although no pressure was put on them. The Amir has reminded Meer Afzul of the fate [illegible] a former Governor, Amir Khan, who rebelled [illegible] Kandahar and was executed. He has [illegible] a similar fate for the present Go[illegible]nor unless a good defence is now made. [illegible] chief [illegible] of the City has waited on [illegible] Governor demanding to know his intentions. He said—"If a defence is made the people [illegible] you up, but if you intend to submit, please dismiss the levies and do not needlessly bring ruin on the city." The reply was that a good defence would be made. The intention apparently is to draw up the forces at Zaker and make a short resistance, and then [illegible]tire behind the walls. The Governor has permitted all those who are unable to store [illegible] days' provisions to leave the city. Secret correspondence between Kabul and the Pishin Khaker and Khelat Sirdars is now going on. The delay in advancing this force has had a most pernicious effect.

THE KHYBER PASS.

ALI MUSJID, Dec. 30.

The Telegraph was opened to Ali Musjid on the 29th December. The health of the troops [illegible] the line is good. The Khyber has been quiet lately, though a night attack has been expected.

GENERAL TYTLER'S BRIGADE.

NOWSHERA, Dec. 29.

General Tytler returning from Bazar was harassed and two men of the 17th Regiment were killed, eight wounded. The rear guard had four hours' hard fighting. Three thousand camels with stores have gone to Peshawar. H. C. Battery R. H. A. is encamped at Taru awaiting orders.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT JELLALABAD.

JELLALABAD, Dec. 27.

[illegible] *Pioneer's* correspondent telegraphs.—All [illegible]fectly quiet here, and the merchants [illegible] city are rapidly returning and opening [illegible] bazaars. The people look to our presence [illegible] protection to them, and are friendly. Some [illegible]ring Sirdars send in large presents [illegible], goats, and fowl, &c. for the Army. [illegible] 17th Bengal Cavalry have arrived at [illegible]wal, where a Squadron remain; the rest came in here yesterday.

Some of our unarmed Guides were suddenly [illegible]cked in Jellalabad bazaar and two des[illegible]ately wounded. The assassin was arrested, and after trial condemned to death. The sentence was carried out yesterday in front of the Peshawar gate with the unanimous ap[illegible] of the native authorities of the city. [illegible] have finally settled into camp half a mile [illegible] the city; the ground has been carefully [illegible] on a regular plan. We are apparently [illegible] for the winter. The surveying of the [illegible] is being vigorously carried out by Major [illegible].

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

A telegram from Jellalabad dated the 27th, via Jamrud the 29th, states that Sayyid Mahomed of Kunnar has written a friendly letter to Major Cavagnari, announcing his intention of coming in.

A EUROPEAN SHOT BY A DACOIT.

Mr. Nepean, Forest Department, British Burmah, has been shot by a dacoit whilst sitting [illegible] his tent in Amherst district, near the frontier.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE.

St. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.

[illegible]e negotiations for the definitive Treaty of [illegible]ce between Russia and Turkey commence at [illegible]. It is announced that Russia does not [illegible] to exact immediate payment of the war [illegible]mnity. When the treaty has been signed the [illegible]ian troops are to evacuate the country.

[illegible]E APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

[illegible] marriage of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, which was postponed in consequence of [illegible] death of H. R. H. the Princess Alice, has been [illegible] to take place on the 13th of March 1879. [illegible] closed at 94¼, being a rise of ¼ on pre[illegible] quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
London Cotton Market has been steady.

[illegible] Dollars	4 1-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-6 11.16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
5 per cent. do.	78
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	113¼
Bar Silver	49½
Oriental Bank Shares	£30
Chartered ,,	£17-10
Do. Mercantile ,,	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,	£62

Departure.—Arago.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand			1s. 6 13-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight		1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Credits,	6 ,,	,,	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,,	,,	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	,,	2-07.	,,

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S MOVEMENTS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR intends returning to Bombay by the 20th of January, though he may [illegible] little later, and he will then hold the [illegible]ry yearly Levée at the Secretariat. [illegible] from Radhunpore that the Governor's [illegible] were having a pretty rough time of it as far as rapid travelling goes, as they were doing about 30 miles a day on horseback, and expected to keep up that rate for a week or ten days. Sir Richard Temple's programme is to [illegible] Indus somewhere in the Hyderabad Collectorate, sail down the river to its mouth, and there find the *May Frere*. His Excellency will probably then visit Rajkot, and, returning on board the *May Frere*, visit Cambay and possibly also Broach; when he will run across into Khandesh, and so to Bombay. He will thus have made himself acquainted during his tour with all the important passes between Guzerat and Central India. The object of the journey across the Sind desert is to see the line of the much talked of railway which is some day perhaps to give Bombay overland communication with Sind.

DR. ARNOTT succeeds Dr. de Tatham as acting Presidency Surgeon at Bombay.

GENERAL PHAYRE, accompanied by Major Burnett, left Sukkur on the night of the 21st inst. to report on supplies, carriage, &c., on the line of communication to Dadur, and, if need be, to Quetta. The staging system for supplies has, we hear, at last been adopted.

IN our leading article of yesterday about break of gauge, we were made to speak of the "*unfortunate* self-conceit" of General Strachey, whereas we wrote "importunate."

WE invite attention to the interesting communication which will be found in another column headed "A Theatre for Bombay." The writer, a gentleman of position, has had considerable experience of theatrical affairs both in India and in England, and certainly puts the project in a clear and practical form. Unquestionably a public theatre, with a popular English speaking company [illegible] to all classes of the [illegible] is much needed in Bombay, and this scheme seems eminently calculated to lead to the supply of the want in the ensuing cold season.

[illegible] meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Nursey Kessowji [illegible] Co., which was postponed from Saturday last [illegible] Monday, has been further postponed until Thursday next. The panic in Bombay consequent on the failure of the firm continues unabated. The prices of nearly all descriptions of stock sustained a further decline yesterday, notably the shares of the Bank of Bombay, which recently made an advance to the firm to the amount of twelve and a half lakhs of rupees. The working of the four mills to which the firm are secretaries, treasurers, and agents, is at present supervised by Messrs. Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and Sakurchund Nagurdas, three of the directors.

MR. E. DE SA NOGUEIRA P. DE BALSEMAO, Chief Secretary to the Government of Goa, has, we learn, become very popular there. The Portuguese papers are unanimous in extolling the zeal and ability which he displays in the discharge of his duties, and also his kindness towards all classes of the people. Lately a public address was voted to him at Mapuca amidst great rejoicings. The new Governor, C. A. Almeida Albuquerque, is also becoming popular by many useful reforms which he is already introducing into the administration.

MANY of the Hindu gentlemen admitted to plead in the Courts of the Central Provinces, to mark their sense of the worth and to preserve the memory of Colonel Hector Mackenzie, late Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces, have collected funds to give a scholarship, to be entitled the "Mackenzie scholarship."

THE *Englishman*:—The probability is that Shere Ali, in leaving Kabul, has acted partly under the influence of a fear that if caught by the British, he might be detained as a political prisoner; and partly from the belief that, whether in fighting or in negotiating, Yakub Khan will be able to achieve better results than he himself could have done. As a soldier, Yakub is more popular and perhaps abler; while should negotiations be resolved upon, he would be unhampered by past communications. Apart from any question of the trustworthiness of the source from which it originates, the report that the British Government has declared that it is not at present in a position to recognise Yakub is sufficiently *vrai-semblable*. In the first place nothing definite is known of the actual relations existing between Yakub and the Afghan people on the one hand, or Shere Ali on the other; so that really the Government of India would not be justified in recognising his authority even as that of a *de facto* ruler. In the second place it is much more convenient not to recognise him, or any one else, from Jellalabad. Kabul being the only place where definitive negotiations can properly be held, it would be merely embarrassing to enter upon *pour parlers* half way to that place. There is no reason for hurrying to patch up a peace. On the contrary, whatever arrangement may be made must be a thorough one; and no really thorough arrangement [illegible] herence to it of the country generally.

COMMENTING on the flight of Shere Ali from Kabul, the *Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue) says:—"It is perhaps fortunate that we had not to deal with him as a prisoner, or the howls from the Gladstone-Lawrence party in England and the Knightian one in India, for his restoration with added honours to his kingly brow," would have been intensely agonizing. As it is he has thrown off the mask and is no longer a card in *their* hands. No doubt, however, he fled for safety from his own subjects, who would not have made much of a fallen tyrant! It now doubly behoves our Government to keep a sharp look out Turkestanwards; and what we had written about a political agent at Merv" [our contemporary suggested that Major Butler should be appointed to such a post] "becomes even more pertinent than we thought when we penned it. Shere Ali will be a great card for Russia to play after her old Bulgarian model, and the emancipation dodge once started might travel into India, just as in the case of Turkey, if not nipped in the bud."

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* takes a melancholy view of the Gladstone-Beaconsfield party warfare. Our contemporary says:—"The English are a sober nation like the Germans. Party spirit never ran high there as in France. But times are changed. Gladstones and Beaconsfields have not as yet, it is true, pistolled each other as Gambetta and his political opponent did the other day in France. But they have not done it for any want of inclination. The English nation have yet that amount of sobriety not to allow that. But short of pistolling each other they have done every thing almost what a man can do another to injure him. They have called each other liars, and the nation has permitted such language to be used without protest. This will demoralise the whole nation; and if the highest amongst the English are permitted to retain their honors with the brand of falsehood upon them on the contrary, or are slandered with impunity by any reckless opponent, the dread of lying will gradually disappear from the community."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* gives the following sad account of the late flagship on the East India Station:—Undaunted, Capt. J. D'Arcy, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Sunday morning, Nov. 24, from the East Indies, where she has been employed over three years. The ship has encountered strong head winds since leaving Gibraltar on the 4th inst., and ran short of coal owing to her long passage of nineteen days from Gibraltar, which caused her to put into the Sound. She was commissioned at Sheerness on March 2, 1875, sailed on April 10, and, having called at Devonport to embark Admiral Macdonald and Staff, left for her station on April 14, arriving at Aden and relieving the Glasgow in thirty-two days. Out of fifty-seven officers and 470 men and boys who left England in the ship, only thirteen of the former and 254 of the latter remain to witness her return. Fourteen deaths and 101 cases of invaliding have occurred since leaving England. She has spent the most of her time in harbour, having been only 309 days at sea up to her arrival in the Sound on Sunday morning. The Undaunted's commission cannot, says the *Western Morning News*, be characterised as having been a happy one, the numerous changes that have taken place among her officers and ship's company since leaving England having prevented things from settling down into their proper places; and this, added to the fact of serving in the most enervating climate in the world, has, no doubt, exercised a depressing influence and engendered feelings of discontent, so much so that those who have served in her the whole commission are heartily pleased at the prospect of a speedy separation. Before proceeding to pay off at Sheerness one of her officers will be tried by court-martial at Portsmouth.

THERE seems little doubt about the Admiralty being desirous of establishing a naval port and arsenal in Cyprus at Famagusta. One of the objects of the visit of the Lords of the Admiralty to the island last month was that of choosing a site for a naval harbour, and they inspected Famagusta with that end in view. Half-a-dozen engineers engaged on the Suez Canal, and therefore presumably experienced in the matter of maritime surveying, have now been despatched to Cyprus, and we shall very soon hear, no doubt, whether the harbour plan is to be carried out. That the island shall be rather a naval station than a military one is now the evident intention of Government, for in consequence of the serious sickness of the troops in garrison, these have been reduced considerably, and Sir Garnet Wolseley will in the future have to do with little more beyond a battalion of the Line and a company of Sappers. On the other hand, there has been [illegible] strong naval force at Cyprus ever since it passed into our hands. Lord John Hay, with three ironclads of the Channel Fleet, took over the government from the Turks in the first instance, and the Admiral remained on the coast until after the departure of Colonel Stanley and the First Lord of the Admiralty. At the present time there are half-a-dozen craft of one kind or another off the coast, to make up for the paucity of garrison, while upon the blue jackets devolves a large portion of the work which was formerly done by the soldiers. Sleeping on board their vessels has been a great security against the malarious fever for which the island is notorious, and this measure has indeed been resorted to to restore health to the military invalids. Batches of convalescents have been sent for a short cruise in ships of the squadron, and thus rendered once more fit for duty. Again, the fact that the presence of one ironclad at least was thought desirable at the outlet of the Suez Canal during the disturbance in the East shows that there will always be some of her Majesty's ships in the neighbourhood, and a depot of naval stores, if nothing more, is thus almost a necessity. The vessel, the Pallas, has lately been withdrawn, but only to make one of the Cyprus squadron which the Government, it appears, still intend to maintain in considerable strength.

BOMBAY.

THE hon. treasurer of the Indo-British Institution and the hon. treasurer of the Byculla Schools desire each to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 33-10-8 from members of Lodge Perseverance in aid of the Christmas Treat to the children of the respective schools.

THE Methodist Society will hold watchnight services in Falkland Hall near Grant Road Theatre, and at Dean Lane Hall, Fort, back of the old Secretariat, this day, the last night of the year, commencing at 9 p. m. and continuing till a little after midnight. The public are invited.

MR. JOHN FLEMING.—The *Jami Jamshed* states that Mr. John Fleming, who was connected with the late firm of W. Nicol and Co., is expected to arrive in Bombay about the middle of January next, and that he intends to start a new firm here.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by this society during the week ending 28th instant:—Horses 2 lame, 2 to Pinjrapole; bullocks 2 sore necks, 8 lame. Amount of fines Rs. 35.

THEFT.—Mahadoo Atmajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a quantity of dates belonging to Ludha Natha, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THE THEFT AT THE HON. MR. MORARJEE'S OFFICE.—The two hamals employed at Mr. Morarjee's office who were charged with the theft of currency notes of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,700 from an iron safe on the 22nd inst. were on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, the one being sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and the other to four months' similar imprisonment.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

S. S. ALABAMA will start to-day precisely at 1 P. M. Passengers are requested to be on board before 12-30 P. M.

D. M. DESILVA & Co.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY, Captain W. B. Hall, sailed yesterday for Southampton, with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Dr P Jones and Mr J L Beasley.
For Brindisi.—Lt Col John Mullins.
For Suez.—Mr E M Palmer.
For Aden.—Mr H T Lucas.

DEPARTURE OF THE S. S. SUMATRA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer Sumatra, Captain Boselli, sailing to-morrow, the 1st January, at 10 a.m.:—

For Genoa—Col Thomson, Mrs Thomson, and infant, Major General E N Perkins, Mr J Jardine, Captain Greenstreet, Major Crowdy, Mr Jones, Mr R Heynen.
For Suez—Lieut-Col C J R Bell, and Mrs Bell.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of this most useful book, which has now reached its fourth edition. It is, first of all, got up with exceeding taste and neatness, in portable form, and with all the most useful information, necessary to business men; then, secondly, it is most reasonable in price. Rs. 5 per copy. There are [illegible] selves; then there is the Guide to Bombay, historical, statistical and descriptive; and last of all, there is a Directory containing every variety of information regarding the various Departments of Government, Post Office, stamp dues, Indian money table and foreign coins, exchanges, &c. &c. Then we have an account of the Municipality, the Bombay Jail, a mercantile Directory, a list of Public Offices and Institutions, and a Fort and General Street Directory. One would hardly believe on taking up the book that within its small compass could be contained so much and such varied information. It is a most valuable book, and one which deserves a very high and permanent place in India's indigenous literature. We congratulate the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* on the example which this book gives, as to type and general execution, of the high order of work that can be turned out by the *Gazette* Steam Press.—*Deccan Herald*.

A NATIVE VIEW OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* discourses on this subject as follows:—

We hope the English nation will not fly from India and forsake us in a fit of madness. Their distrust of the people of India is deep. They view the most innocent movements of the people with suspicion. They attach importance to acts which are either altogether meaningless, or the most trivial in themselves. A concourse of natives is to them a conspiracy to subvert the Government. A silly utterance in the Hindoo press throws them into the necessity of a deep exercise of the intellect. The belief is universal that the natives of India hate the English with a deadly hatred. That they endure the English rule because they cannot help it. They have only one wish in life, and it is to expel the present rulers of the country, and that they cannot do it because the Government never enjoys a wink of sleep, and has removed all murderous weapons from their hands. The unadulterated fact is that the English nation has gone mad; and when a nation has gone mad it will not, like individuals under similar circumstances, bear reason. Just fancy the stupidity of the idea of a purely national Government in India! We Bengalees ought to take the lead in the matter, but will Seiks submit to the rule of a Bengali? We Hindoos should have the upper hand, but will the Mussulmans of India agree to this arrangement? Will the Bengalees or Maharattas prefer a Seik, Mussulman, or Nepalese rule to the English? Now for the Native Princes; will Scindia submit to Holkar or Holker to Scindia? Will they not tear each other if left to themselves? Will not the Mussulmans and Hindoos devour each other if left to themselves? Is a union of the Princes possible under these circumstances? We know the actual condition of the people of India and laugh at the absurd speculations which the murder of a Viceroy by a fanatical assassin, or the silly utterances of some native papers give rise to among the alien rulers of the land. The madness is carried to such a length that our rulers actually feared that, if they invaded Afghanistan, the Indians would take up arms behind them! This led them to issue a circular to the Native Princes demanding the reduction of their armies. The result was that the armies were not reduced; on the contrary, the Native Princes knew that they were not only distrusted but feared.

The Native Princes, however, did not take up arms against the Government as soon as its army was found entangled in the passes of the Suliman range, they did something quite different. They placed their entire armies at the disposal of the British Government in India. The [illegible] the British public that the Native Princes wielded a larger army than the paramount power in India. But one fact is worth one thousand speculations. It has now been established that the armies of the Native Princes are like the ladies of the household of an Eastern potentate. They are maintained by their lords but they are for the use of others. The three hundred thousand troops of the Native Princes are paid by them. To them they cannot be of any service, but they are at the absolute disposal of the paramount power.

The war was declared, and all the Native Princes offered their services. It was not a piece of politeness only, but they offered their services sincerely, with no other object in view but to give their humble support to the paramount power. Now let it be borne in mind, that this was a very tempting opportunity to those, if there are any such in India, who are inimically disposed towards the British Government, to raise a disturbance in the rear. Another such opportunity cannot be expected in future. The Government made gigantic preparations, and the entire British Empire was convulsed with excitement. This led the public to believe that the Government was beset with no ordinary danger. As a matter of fact, the gigantic preparations of Government were not due to the dread of the enemy, but the friend of the enemy, who was believed to be behind the screens. The Russians were not expected in Afghanistan, but yet the Government was not absolutely sure of it. These gigantic preparations and the intense excitement led the public to believe not in the prowess of the Amir, but the nearer approach of the Russians. Some of the Russian papers, with infinite goodness, had assured the people of India that the Cossack was to deliver them from the yoke of the English. The deliverance was at hand, and the princes of India placed all their resources at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of barring the progress of our deliverers effectually!

The troops of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, Kapurtala, Sirmoor, and Ferozepore were inspected by the Viceroy in Lahore. His Excellency expressed his pride and pleasure at reviewing the contingent before they went to the front. He stated that from *all parts of India*, Chiefs and Feudatories of *all degrees have associated*, placed their *troops, resources and personal co-operation* at the disposal of the Government. The services of only a limited number could at present be accepted, but His Excellency added that the Government would remember the offers, and claim the services of a greater number if required. Her [illegible] the loyalty of all. [illegible] nothing [illegible]. If the English nation has not actually gone mad, we hope it will treat us with more confidence and not repel us by distrust. The interests of India and England are now almost identical, and the humblest Indian has seen it long ago. It would be a great gain to humanity if Englishmen could be cured [illegible] brought together [illegible] thereby India and England [illegible]ties.

TREACHEROUS SEPOYS.

THE news that comes to us of the treacherous behaviour of certain Pathan Sepoys in the 29th Punjab Infantry, will sober the most sanguine of our warriors, and raise once more that much discussed question how far we can venture to trust the destinies of this country to the keeping of a native army. It seems clear from the enquiry that has been held by General Roberts that a number of Pathans in the above regiment not only refused to fight in the action at Peiwar, but actually attempted to give the enemy signals of the approach of our troops during a night march. One sepoy fired his gun on the occasion, and evidently did it with the knowledge, and probably the sanction, of a Jemadar of his Regiment. The sepoy has been hanged for his treachery in the presence of all the troops in Camp, the Jemadar has been sentenced to seven years transportation, and eighteen other Pathan sepoys have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for desertion during the fight. It is said a "severe example" was necessary to have an effect on the other Pathans. We should think so indeed. Every regiment with Pathan sepoys in it should have been ordered to the rear to make way for troops who would not be likely to sympathise with the enemies of the British Government. It would almost seem that the lesson of the Bengal mutiny had been lost upon the Viceroy's present military advisers. The attempt to put down mutinous Bengal regiment by Bengal Regiments that were supposed to be free from a mutinous spirit, failed everywhere, and should have warned the Government that it was a dangerous experiment to send Pathan sepoys against the Afghans. Had the native regiments sent to the front been selected chiefly from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, we should have heard nothing of these dangerous manifestations of sympathy with the enemy. The Madras Sepoys would regard the Afghan in the same light as the British soldier does—as the country's enemy. The hurrying of General Primrose's division to the front, after the fighting was over, is perhaps partly explained by this unpleasant incident in General Roberts' column. How were General Biddulph at Quetta, and the commanders of the other columns, to know that their Punjab regiments were to be fully trusted? The treachery of these Pathan sepoys points a moral which is not likely to be lost sight of. There are not wanting Bengal Officers in high positions—[illegible] Sir H. Norman—who openly advocate the disbandment of the Madras Army, on the plea that it is not a fighting army. The action at Peiwar [illegible] remind us that India requires not only an army [illegible] fight, but that can be trusted to fight on [illegible] side.—*Madras Mail*.

RUSSIAN LETTER FROM CABUL.

THE following letter (says the *Statesman*) written from Cabul by a member of the Russian Mission on the 14th of August, appears in the columns of the *Golos* of the 26th November. It was detained in the Tashkend Post Office till the 5th of last month. It is not in the English papers, and is now first given to the Indian public:—

"Our embassy, consisting of seven persons of official status, among whom was one General, 22 Cossacks, 15 Chigits, and four officers' servants left Samarcand on the 14th June. Our route lay through Bokhara territory, and as the Amir of Bokhara was in Karshi we directed our march to that city. The Amir received the embassy in a most friendly manner, during the formal visit which it was judged proper to pay him. The route selected for advancing to the Oxus was that by Khozar, Shirabad, and Chusko-Hissar. It proved to be difficult enough lying along a rocky mountain ridge, in the course of which we had to pass through the famous defile anciently called the Iron Gates, but now named Burgassa-khana, or the Goat's House. The march occupied five days.

In Shirabad we were met by an Afghan emissary with a letter for the chief of the Mission. It was from Shir Dil Khan, Governor of Afghan Turkestan, and begged the Mission to wait ten days in Shirabad, as he had not yet been able to prepare for the reception of his "valued guests." Among other things, the guard-of-honour, which was to accompany us from the Oxus to Mazar-i-Sharif, and on to Cabul, had not yet been got together. Notwithstanding this friendly request of the 'Lion Heart,' however, General Stolietoff thought it best to push on to the Oxus, wait there, if it really seemed necessary. We reached the Oxus, and crossed it on *paloms*—boats of a truly prehistoric construction—and we had to wait three whole days on the other side till the arrival of our Afghan escort, consisting of two Generals with 200 horsemen, all excellently armed, and dressed in the gayest uniform. They welcomed the Mission with great good will, and apologised for keeping us so long waiting. To avoid the great heat by day rising as high as 122° in the shade upon the banks of the river, it was arranged that our march should begin at nightfall. It was a wonderfully picturesque scene, our progress across the barren sands of the desert, under the half-lighted shadows of the night, with the sound of drums and trumpets breaking afar the deathly stillness of the sultry air. All night we journeyed over this desert plain, intersected by ravines, and in the morning we reached the village of Karshiak, on the margin of cultivation.

"Three more marches carried us to Mazar-i-Sharif (the Saint's Tomb). Entering the town, we were met by troops drawn up in the public square, under the Governor's son, Khushdil Khan, who saluted us with 18 guns. The townpeople crowded around us, eagerly scanning the unknown strangers who had come from the far north; but their looks expressed curiosity alone without admixture of fanaticism or fear. We were quartered in the Governor's house, under the shade of immense plane trees. Here we were obliged to stay nearly a fortnight, owing to the illness of the Governor, which prevented him from receiving the Mission, and of which he shortly afterwards died, while the mission had to await the nomination of a new Governor. In a few days, orders came from Cabul, appointing the deceased Governor's son, Khushdil Khan, in the room of his father, and at the fortnight's end, we started for Cabul. Our new escort was still more numerous and [illegible]. The Afghans [illegible] tive in anticipating our slightest [illegible]. We always found everything ready prepared for us at the halting-place; spacious Indian tents to receive the weary travellers, rich carpets inviting to repose; tea, breakfast, and all other necessaries. Occasionally we had a repast of several courses, among which the first rank, from a culinary point of view, is due to the familiar spicy *pillau* common all over the Mahomedan world and to the unrivalled skewered meat (*cabob*) of Afghanistan. These were followed by refreshing drinks, *sherbet* of various kinds, and so on. Every evening we were regaled in the same sumptuous manner; and in this way were provided for day after day.

At Tashkurgan we came upon the spurs of the Hindu Koosh, and reached Cabul after a march of 20 days. Beginning with low outlying ranges, the Hindu Kush gradually rise in altitude, in a succession of terraces connected by numerous passes, each higher than the preceding. After treading a number of these passes we arrived upon the high plateau of Bamian, at the foot of the most lofty passes of the Hindu Koosh, those of Calu and Great Iran 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, and 4,500 feet above Bamian itself. Some marches outside Bamian we were met by the Governor, Lal Mahomed Khan with a considerable suite. We passed close by the famous colossal idols of Bamian sculptured in alto-relievo upon the face of a scarped cliff; and then crossing the Great Iran pass, we descended through the pass of Ugli into the drainage basin of the Indian Ocean and the Cabul river valley. We were now three marches from Cabul.

"In the village of Koteashrik, 50 versts (32 miles) from Cabul, we were met by the Afghan Minister of Foreign affairs, Nasruddin Khan; and in Kala-i-Kazi by the Afghan vizier, on an elephant, who brought with him a number of elephants for the members of the Mission. We mounted these two men to an elephant and rode on them all the rest of the way to Cabul. Seven versts outside the city, Shere Ali's relative, Prince Abdullah Khan, came out to receive us, on an enormous white, or rather grey elephant, with great gilded tusks carrying a *howdah* thickly plated with gold, in which sat the Prince. He invited General Stolietoff on to his elephant, and they rode into Cabul together. We followed, in *howdahs* massively plated with silver. The Prince was accompanied by a brilliant *cortege* of cavalry. On either side of the really capital road were crowds of spectators, massed in deep ranks, while the neighbouring rocks and trees were also densely covered with sightseers, who gazed with astonishment at the 'Roos,' while invoking the names of the four Caliphs for our benefit. Suddenly we came upon a broad square filled with masses of regular troops on parade. The left flank consisted of cavalry and the front was adorned with twenty-two guns of brass and steel, brightly glittering under the hot Southern sun. As the Ambassador's elephant passed before the front, a salute of 26 guns was fired, and then the soldiers struck up the strange and not unpleasant, though melancholy, strains of the Afghan national march, speedily drowned by the shouts of the populace, calling down upon us the blessing of the four Caliphs. In return for their welcome, we gave them a Russian cheer. The shouts of the crowd passed on from point to point, gradually dying away in the distance.

"Amidst these acclamations, we entered the Bala Hissar or citadel of Cabul. We were met at the gates by the guard of the citadel, in a Highland uniform of check petticoats and sheepskin head-dress, trimmed with gold and silver. Passing through a few streets, we reached Ameer Shere Ali's Court, where all was ready for our reception and refreshment. The Amir himself did not meet us till the following day, the 11th of August, when we were all presented to him in full durbar with General Stolietoff at our head. The account of our reception I reserve for another letter."

ARRIVAL OF THE PARSEE CRICKETERS IN CALCUTTA.

WE shall next week have an opportunity of seeing the well-known eleven of the Bombay Parsee Cricket Club in Calcutta. They arrived here by Thursday morning's mail train and are to play a match with the Calcutta Cricket Club on Tuesday and Wednesday next, 31st December and 1st January. It may be of some interest to our readers to know that the Parsee Cricket Club has played five matches this season, one at Bombay with the Bombay Gymkhana, which was drawn; another at Poona with the Poona Gymkhana, which resulted in favour of the Parsees by 10 runs on the first innings. The match was witnessed by Sir Richard Temple, the Commander-in-Chief, and the whole of the *elite* of Poona society. His Excellency was so much pleased with their play that he was introduced to them, and congratulated them on their success over such a strong team. He also invited them to an evening party at Government House the next day. They next went to Ahmednugger to play the Ahmednugger Gymkhana. There they won the match by an innings and 7 runs; Ahmednugger scoring only 29 runs in the first innings and 51 in the second. R. J. Kapadia's bowling average in this match is worthy of record. He bowled 12 overs, of which seven were maidens for eight runs and five wickets. In October last they went to Akola to play the Berar eleven. The match was drawn, but the Parsees had the best of it on the first innings by 31 runs. Their last match was against the Allahabad Cricket Club, where they were defeated, which is their first defeat this season. They intend to play a return match with Allahabad on their journey to Bombay. Their remaining matches for the season will be probably with the Bombay Gymkhana, Secunderabad Gymkhana, and the Chuddurghat Cricket Club. The Parsees are very good in their fielding, and are always well placed. Their bowling is both underhand and round. They have good hitting powers, but some of them are nervous in a match which is their great defect.—*Englishman*.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer [illegible] growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., and D. Fernandes & Co., Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott Thomson & Co., Calcutta; De [illegible] Allahabad; [illegible] & Co., Colombo; [illegible]

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For the week ending 25th December.

Benares, 24th December.—No change.
Allahabad, 24th.—No change.
Jhansi, 25th.—Rabi on irrigated lands good; on unirrigated soil rain much wanted.
Agra, 24th.—Rain much wanted.
Meerut, 25th.—Rain needed. Prospects as yet good.
Bareilly, 24th.—No rain. Some damage from frosts.
Kumaun, 21st.—Very dry. Frosts at night very severe. Rain urgently wanted.
Lucknow, 25th.—No change. Rain wanted.
Sitapur, 25th—Prospects good. Rain needed soon.
Fyzabad, 25th.—No rain in week. Irrigation going on.
Partabgarh, 21st.—Rabi crops being irrigated; where this cannot be done the prospects are bad. Rain much needed.

KILLING NO MURDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—The Fuller case, which must be fresh in the minds of many of your readers, is I find bearing very costly fruit, as exemplified in a number of cases, the most recent of which is that of the Gunner Parker, an employé in the E. R. Railway Company, who was tried the other day by Mr. Beverley, the Sessions Judge of the 24-Parganas, at the Alipore Court. After a protracted trial of three days, Parker was found guilty and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The facts disclosed in the evidence were that the deceased, who was pointsman in the service of the Railway Company, was struck by the prisoner because through gross carelessness in the discharge of his duty, the deceased had nearly thrown a goods train off the line and thereby endangered the lives of those who were in it. The assault was of a very simple nature. Parker's duty was to superintend the work of the pointsman. Seeing the danger the train was in, he had, on the impulse of the moment, struck the deceased on the arm. The immediate cause of death, according to the medical evidence, was disease of the heart, accelerated no doubt by the shock the deceased received by the blow. According to the rule laid down by the highest authority in India, such cases must be treated as homicide not amounting to murder, and consequently Magistrates consider they have no jurisdiction to deal with them summarily. The result is that the defendant is committed to take his trial before a higher tribunal, he loses his employment, is deprived of his liberty for weeks, and is put to the cost of defending himself [illegible] the case of the man Parker, took the Judge three days to dispose. There [illegible] the slightest analogy between Parker's and Fuller's case. A line I think must be drawn somewhere. Natives do not carry about them indications of a diseased spleen or heart. It is simply cruel and arbitrary to subject a man to pass through the ordeal of a criminal trial for unintentionally causing the death of a fellow creature. Though the result eventually is either an acquittal, or a nominal punishment if guilty, still, when the course of procedure a defendant has to go through is considered, the punishment amounts to a very severe one. Taking so serious a view of cases where death is caused may be a very good means of effectually preventing assaults upon natives, but the cure, I am afraid, will in some cases be worse than the disease. Every man is not possessed of the very best temper, and is often provoked to commit an assault without a moment's reflection. It is, I say, positively cruel to subject such a person to a punishment which in some cases criminals escape.

X.

MR. LOW'S REPORT ON THE DINDINGS TRAGEDY.

To the Secretary to Government, Singapore.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that having received His Excellency the Governor's telegram through the Lieut.-Governor of Penang instructing me to proceed to the Dindings, at about noon, on the 28th Nov. at Thaipeng. I left Matang in the Kinta. Mr. Peterson and six selected men of the Perak Police force accompanied me, also the boat of the force with its crew from the Kwala Station.

I left orders with Captain Swinburne to take 15 men and Inspector Lagis on board the Rosebud, which had brought over Mr. Maxwell, and to search every wood-cutter's or other Chinese house along the back waters of the Sungie Liman, Trong Juramas, &c., and afterwards to join me at Pangkor, which he did yesterday after fully performing the duty.

On arriving at this place I heard from Mr. Karl and Mr. Riccard, who had been engaged in making enquiries during the day, that suspicion pointed strongly to a Chinese of the Ho Seng Secret Society named Sin Jan, who had been a contractor at the Lumut Sugar Estate with about 60 Sinkeh coolies, and had not returned to Penang with the other eight Kongsis which had been working there when they were provided with passages by the Government. This man fearing the loss of the service of his men whom he had brought to Penang, preferred attempting to gain a precarious living by wood-cutting and the Penghulu who came on board at 1 A. M. assured me that he was known to have been lately in great distress for food. A servant of Mr. Lloyd, who had quarrelled with and seemed to have a bitter feeling against his master, and who had absconded on the 18th instant, also was thought to have been concerned in the tragedy. Grave suspicions also appeared to rest on the Serang of the Pangkor Water Police, who is said to belong to the Ho Seng Society, and none of its members except, perhaps the sentry, seemed to have rendered any assistance. The furniture in the house, I was informed, had been smashed to pieces, showing that a feeling of spite had entered into the notions of the murderers. The next morning I examined the premises: the iron safe was in Mr. Lloyd's bed-room turned upon its lid and with the bottom stove in, no attempt to open it in any other direction having been [illegible]; from them it would seem, from Mr. Lloyd's [illegible]ints, that about drs. 1,500 had been abstracted.

A new box of Snider ammunition had also been forced open and the greater part of it was missing. There was much blood about the floor, and on wearing apparel and bed furniture, and every place appeared to have been ransaked, but Mr. Lloyd's watch was found hanging up in the almirah in the pocket of a waistcoat, having escaped the notice of the murderers. There were only some spots of blood across the floor of the room which had been occupied by Mrs. Innes. The house had been entered by the front door the panel of which had been, half of it, forced inwards, and the attack seems to have been so sudden and unexpected, that it appeared to me that the robbers were in the front room before Mr. Lloyd could get there, and that he had been killed on re-entering his own room from the passage. The face of the piano and the side-board in the front room with the glass and crockery were much injured, but on the whole it did not appear to my satisfaction that spite had much weight with the robbers, as many glass ornaments, and a cheval dressing glass, and other things were uninjured though everything had been broken and ransacked which might have concealed articles of value.

On the night of the 29th, Sin Jan was arrested by a party of Perak Police under Mr. Innes. Some of the people of the house were captured, but the coolies mostly escaped on the landing of the party. Sin Jan getting arms from his box which was afterwards found open to the jungle, the night was, however, very rainy, (3 inches fell in 24 hours) and Mr. Peterson and Jemadar Deen Mahomed having disposed a number of their men in the China men's curtains, put out all the lights, and returned with the others to the boat. Some more Chinese were arrested as they dropped in one by one during the night until in all 18 were secured, the chief man being amongst them. Mr. Innes told me that this Sin Jan is a man who was troublesome when he dismissed the coolies from the Sugar Estate, and had said to him on that occasion, that if the white men did such things not one of them would be left alive in the country. The Serang of the Water Police had been taken with this party to identify Sin Jan, which he did; he had informed us that he had recognized the man's voice during the attack; others have since made a similar statement, and two of the Police say that they distinctly saw him amongst the robbers; one says that the deserter servant was also in the boat in which Sin Jan took his departure.

Mr. Lloyd seems always to have kept two short Snider rifles in his front room, a revolver pistol in his bed room, in which was found ammunition for a double-barrelled pinfire gun; the pistol case was found empty, the morning after the robbery, the pin gun was in the nursery with its two hammers quite recently wrenched off, and the Sniders have not been since seen. The gentlemen from Penang, in concert with whom I am conducting this enquiry, agree with me in opinion that the arms had been treacherously removed or rendered useless before the attack, but we have been quite unable as yet to ascertain how this was done. Others of Sin Jan's gang have been secured, and nineteen have been identified by the Police as having been present and will be sent to Penang by H M S. Lapwing to-day.

The Serang of the Water Police, who had been twelve years with Mr. Lloyd, will also be sent under arrest to Penang; the revolver was found upon him with its ammunition. His sword has blood upon it, as also has the scabbard, and it is very doubtful whether he was at the time of the commencement of the attack though he was active after it was over, went in search of the robbers to Sin Jan's house which he found nearly deserted, but arrested a man who was tying up a boat which had recently been used.

The Police account for their conduct by saying that Mr. Lloyd allowed them no arms or ammunition in their rooms; eight of the twelve muskets seem to have been kept in the balei which was formerly one end of the building used as Police quarters; but Mr. Lloyd, they say, permitted no ammunition except six rounds to be in charge of the Police, these six rounds were handed by the sentry to his relief and four muskets were kept under the house for the guard.

On the night of the attack the Police say that seven of them were in their quarters, one on sentry, and four gone away to get wood to the north end of Pangkor. They all say that when they awakened, their barracks which are not more than twenty yards distant from Mr. Lloyd's house, were surrounded by Chinese who stabbed into the leaf walls with tridents and pointed nibongs, and prevented them, unarmed as they were, from getting out. My colleagues examined these walls before my arrival, and could find no such marks as ought to have been perceptible if this statement was strictly true; but I think there can be no doubt that the Police quarters were surrounded before any of the men had awakened.

The sentry says he fired 5 shots at the robbers as they swarmed up the knoll on which the house is built, but does not know if he hit any of them; the Penghulu told me he had examined the ground early in the morning and could see no trace of any casualty amongst the robbers.

Mr. Karl, Mr. Riccard, and myself, remain to pursue the enquiry, as many statements have yet to be written down. Mr. Swinburne returns via Penang, to Larut, but I keep the other officers and men, and the Rosebud and Kinta here for the present, with all the Perak Police, and when I am able to leave the place, I propose to put an Officer in charge, with 20 Sikhs, till I receive the instructions of His Excellency the Governor.

Since his arrest, Sin Jan, has shown some disposition to give information, and the Kinta with Assistant Commissioner Peterson, Mr. Riccard and some men were sent up the Dindings river last night, to arrest some people named by him, she has not yet (8 A. M.) returned.

In conclusion, I beg that His Excellency will rest assured that no effort will be spared by those whose duty it is to investigate the circumstances of this distressing crime and to bring the perpetrators of it to justice.

The Dindings, Dec. 10.

IT affords us great pleasure to be able to publish the following extract from Colonel Anson's Report on the Dindings Tragedy which was laid before the Legislative Council on the 5th November. A more justly popular commander than Captain Joyce never walked on a ship's deck, and it is to be hoped that his exertions in connection with this sad affair will meet with suitable recognition:—

"I desire to bring under particular notice the able and [illegible] assistance afforded to Government by Captain Joyce, of the steam-vessel Pyah Pekhet, belonging to the Burmah Steam Ship Company; the respect he showed for the murdered officer, for whose body he has had made a temporary coffin, and the great kindness and attention he showed to [illegible] and the children; and I trust that His Excellency may [illegible] some public recognition to him for [illegible] services on this occasion."—*Penang Gazette*.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS BY THE QUEEN.

(*Correspondent of the Standard.*)

WINDSOR, Dec. 6.

THIS morning her Majesty the Queen presented her colours to the 4th Regiment of Infantry, in the Quadrangle of Windsor Castle. The morning was clear and bright, with a fresh north-west breeze, in which the Royal Standard, floating from the summit of the Round Tower, fluttered gallantly against a bright blue sky. The Royal borough did honour to the occasion by the brilliant display of bunting, and by a large congregation of sightseers, both from town and the surrounding pleasant neighbourhood. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Sir C. Ellice and the whole of the Horse Guards staff, left Paddington by the 10-30 a.m. train to take part in the proceedings, adding *eclat* to the occasion by their brilliant full dress uniforms. The distinguished regiment, which is about to proceed to reinforce our troops at the Cape, and which is at present stationed at Aldershot, were conveyed by special train on the South-Western Railway to Windsor, which was reached shortly before noon. The quadrangle was occupied at a quarter before twelve by a guard of honour of Coldstreams with their band, and by the local company of the Berks Rifle Volunteers, in their neat, grey uniform and the new helmet, which bids fair in very few months to become universal head-gear of the British forces of all kinds. The quadrangle was reserved for the military and the Royal party, only a few privileged persons in uniform, like Knights of Windsor and officers of the cavalry and infantry of the Guard, being exceptions. Ten minutes before noon the gallant regiment which was to be honoured arrived, headed by a party of pioneers and their band, wearing white helmets suited to the climate to which they are bound. The guard of honour and the volunteers were drawn up in lines on the south side of the quadrangle, while the 4th, some 500 strong formed up in lines on the other three sides. The men were in light marching order, wearing only their great coats strapped on their backs, and looked as fine specimens of a line regiment as any exigent general officer would desire to see. The few simple movements necessary in taking up their position showed that they were in the highest condition of exact mechanical drill. Only a few privileged spectators were allowed in the passage and courtyard on the west side of the quadrangle. A few minutes after twelve the Royal party, preceded by the Duke of Cambridge and staff, came into the quadrangle from the south-west tower, and were received by the troops with a Royal salute, the band of the Coldstream Guards playing the National Anthem. The men then came to shoulder, and the band of the 4th marched in slow time with admirable precision, from west to east, in front of the Royal party, playing the regimental march, returning in quick time. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the ladies in waiting, the Dean of Windsor, and the Chaplain General of the Forces. After some picturesque counter-marching, the colour escort marched to the tune of the "British Grenadiers" from west to east where the old Queen's colours of the regiment were uncased and honoured by a Royal salute and "God Save the Queen." They were then trooped in slow time, with the band playing round the ranks of the regiment for a farewell inspection, the ranks of the 4th standing with presented arms. While this was going on, the Duke stood by the side of her Majesty and the Princess, explaining what was being done. The colours, though somewhat dilapidated, were in far better condition than many when the period comes for replacing them. "Rank past the old colours for the last time" was then the word of command, and the colours presented by the colour company were marched across the quadrangle the band playing "Auld lang syne" while they marched in quick time round the ranks. The old colours were then removed through the southern porch into the Castle for their future custody, her Majesty having shortened the ceremony apparently in consideration of the men standing in the cold without great coats. The band of the 4th then marched in front of the Royal party, where the usual military altar was speedily formed by piling the smaller arms on the larger for the drumhead service, the new colours being laid in their cases across. The Dean of [illegible] and the chaplain of the 4th then proceeded to the altar and performed the dedicatory service over the uncovered colours. [illegible] were then brought to her Majesty, who took hold of them and addressing a few sentences to the two officers who were deputed to receive possession from the royal hands, delivered them to the two gallant gentlemen.

Colonel Bray then spoke as follows:—Soldiers of the King's Own, her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer upon the regiment the very high and distinguished honour of presenting [illegible] our embarkation for [illegible] new colours on the eve of [illegible] in the field. This old regiment has fought [illegible] miles from England in every part of the world for 300 years, [illegible] has carried the Royal colour through many campaigns and [illegible] and glorious battles. In the pages of its history will not be recorded the distinguished honour which has been conferred upon the King's Own by the Queen of England. [illegible] for the soldiers of the King's Own to carry these colours through the ranks of the Queen's enemies whenever they may dare to bar our way. Your Majesty, the honour you have conferred upon us will be returned by the devotion with which the King's Own will lay down their lives for your Majesty, and your Royal House. I would impress upon these soldiers to be bold and valiant, and but always to be gentle and compassionate. The colours presented by the greatest lady in the land will never be soiled by cruelty and barbarity, but always carried with the natural valour of true soldiers by the King's Own Royal.

The regiment then saluted the new colours, and this being followed by a Royal salute and the National Anthem the ceremony concluded with a march past by companies in open order in very excellent style, and three cheers for the Queen and Royal saints. The men were then marched to the glass coach house, where they were served with a capital dinner, the officers being entertained in the Waterloo Chamber before the return of the regiment to Aldershot.

THE MISSING MINUTES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

[illegible] that in your issue [illegible] day you suggest [illegible] Sir Henry Norman, Sir William Muir, and myself were opposed to the policy described in the despatch from the Government of India under date, May 10, 1877.

You have evidently been informed to that effect, and your information is correct. According to our rules of business, we might at an early stage of the proceedings have expressed our dissent in minutes which would have formed part of the record; but it was then thought a more convenient course that dissents should not be recorded until the proceedings of the Indian Government were reported to the Home Government. No such report, however, was made until we had ceased to be members of the Government of India, and therefore it is that the fact of our dissent is non-apparent. Under these circumstances we expressed to Lord Cranbrook our desire that, in the forthcoming Bluebook, our true position should be shown; but he decided, as clearly he had a right to decide, that he could only deal with official documents.

In stating these facts I make no charge or insinuation against Lord Lytton's method of conducting business; for whether it was my lot to differ or agree with him, I always received great courtesy from him during the time I formed one of his Council, and I do not conceive that he would, even if he could, have thrown any difficulty in the way of my recording a minute had I urged it at the right time. The delay of the despatch in question points to a wider issue. Whether the mode of conducting Indian affairs during Lord Salisbury's tenure of office has been in accordance with law, with previous practice, or with public policy, is a question I regard, as I think, with interest and importance to the nation, but quite apart from personalities.

I should add that I write on my own behalf only. My late colleagues, whose cases differ in some slight details from mine, will doubtless take their own time and mode of speaking.—I am your obedient servant,

ARTHUR HOBHOUSE.

15, Bruton-street, W., Nov. 29.

WE (*Daily News* of Dec. 7), published on Saturday a letter from Sir Arthur Hobhouse with respect to the omission from the Afghan papers of any record of the dissent from the policy of Lord Lytton on the part of himself, Sir William Muir and Sir Henry Norman. Sir William Muir has printed his dissent, with a prefatory note, which we extract:—

In the Government of India's despatch, dated 10th May, 1877,* the impression is given (no doubt through inadvertence) that the action of the Viceroy in respect of an embassy to the Ameer, and demand for the location of British officers in Afghanistan, [illegible] with the general concurrence of his Council for the time being.

This was not the case. Sir Henry Norman, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, and myself were dissentients. Our remonstrances were framed at the time in the form of "Notes," it being arranged that when the subject was eventually reported to her Majesty's Government the dissenting members of Council would then have the opportunity of formally recording their objections. That opportunity did not offer, and we accordingly solicited of Lord Cranbrook that "the fact and the grounds of our dissent should appear in the collection of papers about to be published." His lordship had not seen the papers, but, being described as unofficial, his lordship felt compelled on that account, as well as because our request was not preferred till the eve of the publication of the Bluebook, to withhold his consent.

My own case differs somewhat from that of my former colleagues; for I quitted the Council as early as October, 1876, and then requested † that my Notes should be "treated as minutes when the subject was eventually reported to the home Government." Had my request been in Lord Lytton's recollection, I doubt not that it would have been in some way noticed in the despatch above quoted; for I was uniformly treated by his excellency, both in official and private life, with the most friendly courtesy and consideration. But in point of fact, so far were the dissents lost sight of that I have, by implication, been represented as a concurring councillor. I have felt bound, therefore, to reprint the dissents in the present form.

I have had no alternative but to print them exactly as they stood, although the despatches as finally issued varied somewhat from the shape in which they existed at the time when commented upon in the minutes. The variations, however, were not material, and my objections were not removed, but remained substantially as here represented.

W. MUIR.

23th November, 1878.

Sir William [illegible] wrote an elaborate note on the 19th of June, 1876, which concluded in the following terms:

I feel very strongly that, if any pressure is attempted to be put on the Ameer, either by word or deed, it may be the first step in a very disastrous course. The danger inherent in the permanent situation is aggravated by present circumstances. And it is rendered the more imminent by the very peculiar temperament of the Ameer, who is headstrong and uncertain in his actions, and who might assume a position most embarrassing to the British Government. Hitherto his whole line of conduct has exhibited an alarm and distrust of Russia, which has, up to the present time, made him entirely dependent upon us. What the effect of the present menacing letter may be, it is impossible to foretell. If the Ameer were into difficulty, trouble, or alarm, at any time, he will soon enough be at our feet, and then I conceive would be the fittest occasion to open up negotiations with him for any object which her Majesty's Government may have at heart. The projected movement is not at the present time likely to gain us anything, and it may lose us much.

A note dated 24th October, 1876, concludes:—

As these instructions have issued while I was still a member of the Viceroy's Council, and have been in some points the subject of discussion in the Council, I have thought it right—though in a very hurried and imperfect manner—to leave my views on record, and I beg that they may be submitted for the consideration of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

W. M.

24th October, 1876.

I should wish this note and my former to be treated as Minutes when the subject is eventually reported to the Home Government.

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* Page 1[illegible] the Bluebook, paras. 21 to 23.
† See postscript to the second note.

RACING IN INDIA.

MINDFUL of the old parable which teaches how the widow by constant importunity gained her cause before the unjust judge, we once more take up our parable to urge upon all interested in the welfare of the [illegible] India the absolute necessity of all working [illegible] purge it of its impurities, and to restore a [illegible] tone to the "Sport of Kings." For of late years we are afraid that it must be confessed that racing in India has so far degenerated from the "Sport of Kings," that it has become to a certain extent "the means of livelihood of blacklegs." We are not of those who believe that the love of really good, straightforward racing is dying out in this country, though the sceptics may point to the fact that there are few gentlemen now, as compared with the good old times, who keep large studs of horses. That this is unfortunately the case, we admit, but it is because *tempora mutantur*, more than because *nos mutamur in illis*. The love of sport is still as true and genuine as ever in the heart of the British gentleman in India, but one per cent. commission in the place often, ruinous rates of exchange, and produce hardly saleable, have brought about a very different state of affairs from that which existed amongst the former dwellers in India, and Nabobs who could afford to indulge in extravagancies, no longer exist. It is not only in the keeping of studs of race horses that the change is to be seen. Where are the lotteries on the races which used in Calcutta to begin soon after the first entries in July, and to continue at gradually decreasing intervals, until about a fortnight before the races, which the were held nightly? Then there was no Calcutta race meeting then when the amount [illegible] stake in the lotteries alone did not amount to three or four lakhs. But now the lotteries begin within a week of the races, and the amount may be reckoned at a few thousands; and what is stranger still, in the old days of heavy [illegible] it was not found necessary to introduce special rules at the beginning of each season as to who might [illegible] who might not be admitted to the lottery room or [illegible] tickets. Both the room and the lotteries were open to all, and with goldmohur instead of ten-rupee tickets the lotteries filled more rapidly than they do now, and no one ever heard of cases of default, which [illegible] become the rule rather than the exception [illegible] meetings. Men gambled in those old [illegible] heavily, but they gambled more from the [illegible]ment than the *auri sacra fames*, though [illegible] of them objected to winning. We are [illegible] now it is rather the reverse, and the [illegible] who invest in lotteries act on the [illegible] *honeste, sed quocunque modo rem*. A [illegible] arisen on the turf who make it a [illegible] very good living too, in some cases. [illegible] these there is an intimate connection [illegible] outside public, so far that they are ever [illegible] horses, which, however, always figure [illegible] party of one owner. An innocent [illegible] horse in a race wherein one of these [illegible]ships has entered two or three horses, [illegible] he is running against horses in separ[illegible] whereas he has three to one against him. [illegible]nection with this we may allude to the new [illegible] passed by the Calcutta Turf Club as to the per[illegible] to trainers or jockeys, owners of horses, to take [illegible] in lotteries. The new rule runs thus:—"And a Trainer or Jockey owning a Horse or Horses, may take one ticket only in Lotteries on Races in which he has a Horse or Horses engaged, and in such Lotteries he may bid for, buy, or claim shares of such Horse or Horses only."

A more ready way of opening the ground for fraud could not well be devised. The trainer or jockey owner can only bid for his own horse, which makes it a certainty that if he is seen bidding, the horse will be run up to a good price by those clever gentlemen who think that the owner would not bid, unless it was good thing. But there may be other still cleverer gentlemen about, who may arrange with the jockeys to run up their own horse, whilst the gentleman's horse goes for a short price, all standing in together for the winnings. We do not say that there are any gentlemen or jockeys or trainers on the turf at present who would do such a thing. All we wish to point out is that the new rule makes such an arrangement very easy; nor do we see that there was any occasion for such a rule. The Turf Club or Stewards of races have plenty of power to prevent defalcations of jockeys or trainers without new rules, for once declared defaulters their careers on the turf in India is over. They would never be treated with the leniency which the Secretary of the Lahore races admits in the last number of the "Oriental Sporting Magazine," in reply to the letter of "One who has not been paid," which appeared in our last number has been granted to defaulters at that meeting. He says that there were "three principal defaulters to whom the Stewards had given time, and therefore did not [illegible] to the C. T. C." [illegible] 1877, and our correspondent complains that up to [illegible] present time "all private applications have failed [illegible] satisfactory explanation." The late Secretary [illegible] he handed over the accounts to his successor [illegible] of this year, and information can be obtained from his successor, but such appears not to be the case. Besides, it is very doubtful whether a Secretary could [illegible] over such responsibilities to a successor, unless he fully explained them to him at the time. But the question is not as to the Secretary, but as to the time given by the Stewards to these three defaulters.

Was it limited or unlimited? It seems as if it was the latter for a year has elapsed since the default was made; and, if so, we consider that the Stewards who gave such free rein to the defaulters are in honour bound to settle with the creditors, as their indulgence has probably given these defaulters an opportunity of carrying on the same game elsewhere. If the Stewards had done their duty, and at once sent their names up to the Turf Club, most probably the creditors would have got their money, or, at any rate, the names [illegible] defaulters would not have again figured in lottery lists.

We have been somewhat led away from our [illegible] of the reforms necessary for the good of the [illegible] Turf by these examples, and have not space now to go fully into the subject. But one point we must allude to, as it has been the subject of much talk in racing circles in Calcutta during the last fortnight. This is that when handicaps have to be framed or horses aged, or any other point decided affecting the owners of race horses, those Stewards who own horses or have helped to train horses for others, should not be allowed to give an opinion in the matter. We know that in many cases the gentlemanly feeling of the owner-Steward would at once prompt him not to interfere in such matters, but such is not always the case, and this gives the other owners cause to complain. There are generally enough Stewards in the published list to settle all such questions without calling in the assistance of those directly or indirectly interested in any race, and to these alone should the duties of handicapping, aging, and deciding objections be deputed. We know that unfortunately it is not so, and this is a point that should be at once settled by a rule of the Turf Club. We must leave the other points that require consideration for a future occasion.—*The Asian*.

REPORT ON PITCAIRN ISLAND.

The following report has been received at the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral de Horsey, Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station:—

Shah, at sea, lat. 36 deg. 19 min. S., long. 121 deg. 50 min. W., Sept. 17, 1878.

SIR,—I request you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that as Pitcairn Island lay in my track from Esquimalt to Valparaiso, and the weather being sufficiently favourable for landing, I took advantage of the circumstance to visit that island for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the inhabitants, and also to obtain refreshments on this long voyage. Having sighted Pitcairn at daylight on the 8th inst., we arrived at Bounty Bay at 8 a.m. and remained off the island until noon the following day, when we proceeded on our voyage. A few particulars as to the present condition of this small and almost inaccessible island, the only spot of British territory lying in the vast triangle between Vancouver, Falkland, and Fiji Islands, may not be uninteresting to their lordships, and are therefore made the subject of this letter. The population at present numbers 90, of all ages, of which 41 males and 49 females, a nominal return of whom is furnished in Appendix No. 1. By this return it will be observed that there is but one survivor of the generation which immediately followed the mutineers, viz.; Elizabeth Young, aged about 88, daughter of John Mills, gunner's mate of the Bounty, and of an Otaheitan mother. The oldest man on the island is Thursday October Christian, aged 59, grandson of Fletcher Christian master's mate of the Bounty. The population may be further described as consisting of 16 men, 19 women, 25 boys, and 30 girls. The deaths on the island have numbered about 12 in the last 19 years. No contagious diseases visit the island, nor are the animals subject to disease. A few medicines which were sent from Valparaiso, in H. M. ship Reindeer, are administered, as required, by the pastor. Pitcairn Island is governed by a "magistrate and chief ruler in subordination to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain," who not only administers the laws but also enacts them. There are two councillors to advise and assist the chief magistrate, besides which, the "heads of families" are convened for consultation when required. In Appendix No. 2, I furnish a copy of the laws. They bear no date, but were, I am informed, drawn up by the present chief magistrate on accession to office, and are evidently culled from former ones now destroyed. The almost puerile simplicity of the laws is perhaps the best evidence of the good conduct of the people. The law is, in fact, merely preventive, no case of theft, fornication, or use of profane language (apparently the only three crimes contemplated as possible) having been known to occur since the laws were drawn up. The chief magistrate is elected annually on New Year's Day, and is open to re-election. Both sexes of and above the age of 17 have a vote. The office is at present filled by Mr. James Russell McKoy, who is also steersman of the whaleboat which he built, and which is the only boat on the island. I have addressed a separate letter to their lordships relative to certain questions concerning the government of the island raised by the chief magistrate. Divine service is held every Sunday at 10-30 a.m., and at 3 p.m., in the house built and used by John Adams for that purpose until he died in 1829. It is conducted strictly in accordance with the liturgy of the Church of England, by Mr. Simon Young, their selected pastor, who is much respected. A Bible class is held every Wednesday, when all who conveniently can, attend. There is also a general meeting for prayer on the first Friday in every month. Family prayers are said in every house the first thing in the morning and the last thing in the evening, and no food is partaken of without asking God's blessing before and afterwards. [illegible] Captain Beechey, writing fifty-three years ago, says, "these excellent people appear to live together in perfect harmony and contentment, to be virtuous, religious, cheerful, and hospitable; to be patterns of [illegible]." I have ventured to quote these words as they [illegible] the day, the children having followed in the footsteps of their parents. The observance of [illegible] as shown on [illegible] done; but this is not [illegible] on a Sunday the occasion of our visit [illegible] not neglecting [illegible] Divine service [illegible] the crew, and the [illegible]cessary [illegible] ship could not wait. Of good work, [illegible] these islanders [illegible] speak with [illegible] greatest privilege and [illegible] in prayer with their God and to [illegible] and who are moreover cheerful, [illegible] free from vice than any other com[illegible]. The pastor also [illegible] in which he is assisted by [illegible] daughter, [illegible] Young. The instruction [illegible] writing, arithmetic, Scripture history, [illegible] and geography. The girls learn sewing [illegible] whole are taught [illegible] child and unmarried woman at present has [illegible] from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 3 p.m. School-house [illegible] church-house, one end of which is [illegible] library, open to all. English is the only language spoken or known. The Pitcairn islanders are of course

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entirely dependent upon their own resources. They grow sweet potatoes, yams, plantains, &c., and formerly plenty of bread fruit, but these are nearly all dying out. They [illegible] also beans, carrots, turnips, cabbages, and a little [illegible] apples, fig-trees, custard apples, and plenty [illegible], and cocoanuts. Clothing is obtained [illegible] passing ships in barter for refreshments. A few sheep, goats, pigs, fowls, cats, and dogs. There are no springs on the island, but as it rains generally once a month, they have plenty of water, although at times in former years they have suffered from drought. No alcoholic liquors, except for medical purposes, are used, and a drunkard is unknown. The houses are well ventilated, and furnished sufficient for their simple wants. Scarcely any trees good for timber grow here. There is no money on the island except such few coins as may be kept as curiosities. The men are chiefly employed tilling their grounds, farming, house-building, canoe-fishing, &c.; the women in cooking, sewing, hat and basket making. All are industrious, and willingly take their share of public work when required. This at present is enlarging the church house, to meet the wants of an increasing population. The only communication with the outer world is by means of passing ships, averaging perhaps one a month, and chiefly those on their way to and from San Francisco, but this is precarious, as most ships fetch to windward of Pitcairn, and those that do sight the island are frequently unable to communicate. At the time of our visit the landing was considered good, but it was necessary to watch for a smooth, and to use a light boat. They have no communication whatever with Otaheite, and very rarely with Norfolk Island or New Zealand. The necessary articles required by the islanders are best shown by those we furnished in barter for refreshments, viz., flannel, serge, drill, half-boots, combs, tobacco, and soap. They also stand much in need of maps and slates for their school, and tools of any kind are most acceptable. I caused them to be supplied from the public stores with a union jack for display on ships' arrival, and a pit saw, of which they were greatly in need. This I trust will meet the approval of [illegible] Lordships. If the munificent people of England [illegible] aware of the wants of this most deserving [illegible] colony, they would not long go unsupplied. I would suggest that anything desired to be sent be addressed to the care of the Admiral on this station, either at Coquimbo or Vancouver Island, to go by [illegible] man-of-war. If sent by private ship, goods may [illegible] reach. Within the last two years or so two [illegible] have occurred; the English ship Khandeish on [illegible], and the English ship Cornwallis on Pitcairn [illegible] both cases the crews took refuge on Pitcairn [illegible] respectively over six weeks and three days, [illegible] assistance, including food and clothing [illegible] supplies of the Pitcairn Islanders. [illegible] while the islanders, in rendering assistance [illegible] their lives and their only boat, and thus [illegible] of communicating with passing ships. [illegible] magistrate has since built a whale boat [illegible] as were available, but with iron nails, [illegible] going to decay; nor could anything [illegible] the ship wrecked on the island. The [illegible] have received nothing as a reward for [illegible] these cases, and for encouragement for the [illegible] a rumour of some articles having been [illegible] they probably passed the island, and may [illegible] stranger, an American, has settled on [illegible] doubtful acquisition. A few of the islanders [illegible] a desire to return to Norfolk Island—a not [illegible] wish for change—but the chief magistrate thinks [illegible] likely to go. The islanders, at my invitation, [illegible] the Shah. No less than 68 men, women, and [illegible], out of a total of 90, came on board, regardless [illegible] difficulties of embarking and the wind and rain. Their poor thin garments were nearly wet through, and many were sea-sick, but the pleasure of going on board one of their own country's ships of war outweighed all other considerations, and made them essentially happy. Finally, I submit to their lordships that when the service will admit it is desirable that a ship of war should visit Pitcairn annually, and I propose to cause this to be done during the remainder of my command. I submit also that this small colony is deserving such attention and encouragement as her Majesty's Government may think fit to hold out to it. Her Majesty the Queen does not, I believe, possess in any part of the world more loyal and affectionate subjects than this little knot of settlers. I may here observe that a notion appears to prevail among the Pitcairn islanders that her Majesty's Government are displeased with them for having returned from Norfolk Island (which, as their lordships are aware, they did in two parties, the first in 1859, and the rest, I think, in 1864), although their return was, I believe, at their own expense, and they have since been no burden to the Crown. This notion, whence received I know not, I venture to affirm was without foundation, feeling assured that her Majesty's Government would rather honour them for preferring the primitive simplicity of their native island to either the dissolute manners of Otaheite or even the more civilized but less pure and simple ways of Norfolk Island. No one acquainted with these islanders could fail to respect them. A religious, industrious, happy, and contented people, they will lose rather than gain by contact with other communities.—I have, &c.,

A. F. R. de Horsey,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

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24 12	ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper..........	26 0
33 4	[illegible] STAR, Barrels & robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, [illegible] about 3 Impl. gall.	35 0
25 12	ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	27 0
24 4	ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz..........	25 8
31 0	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	32 8
28 8	ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30 4
26 8	TWO STARS, very old Cognac..........	28 0
29 8	THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac..........	31 0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent.
Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

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MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.
BOMBAY: 2, HUMMUM STREET. POONA: 1, EAST STREET.

BEG to draw attention to their NEW and FRESH STOCK of GOODS just unpacked, suitable for presentation.

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BEST LONDON AND INDIAN JEWELLERY.
TRAVELLING AND OFFICE CLOCKS.
MUSICAL BOXES AND SINGING BIRDS.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF SPECTACLES.

Repairs executed with care and expedition.

C. MARCKS & CO.

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SATIN AND VELVET ARE THE DRESSES OF THE SEASON.
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BLACK AND WHITE SATINS IN SEVERAL QUALITIES.
RICH BLACK VELVETS.
RICH BLACK SILKS.
PATTERNS FORWARDED TO RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CO.,
BOMBAY.
5th December, 1878.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, comprising 132 descriptions, which being all made at their own Manufactory permits them to offer them to the public at much cheaper rates than other firms, who obtain them through Agencies.

Twelve years' experience of the climate has assisted them in making Watches most adapted and suitable for India.

From their large stock they specially recommend the following—

THEIR Rs. 50 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in either open face, half hunting, or hunting case, in sizes to suit either Ladies or Gentlemen.

THEIR Rs. 75 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in extra strong and durable case, with Gold hinges, compensation balance, and hair spring Breguet.

THEIR Rs. 110 SILVER KEYLESS WATCH, in beautifully finished case, with Gold hinges and Gold winding nut.

The above Watches can also be had in Gold cases, either open face, half hunting or hunting, at Rs. 150, 200, and 250, respectively.

THEIR Rs. 40 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, Patent Lever Escapement.
THEIR Rs. 60 FINE SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do.
THEIR Rs. 60 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do. Extra large size.

These Watches are guaranteed good Time-keepers; strong and serviceably made to suit the roughest work, being specially adapted for Railway employés.

The excellence of all the above Watches has been universally recognised and approved of, and our sales of them increase from year to year.

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Further details can be seen in our Catalogue, sent post free on application to all parts of India.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

HOTELS.

EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.—HOTEL ACCOMMODATION AT PANGIM AND OLD GOA.
THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has established three hotels, one at Pangim, denominated the NOVA GOA HOTEL, and two at OLD GOA, denominated the GRAND and the SANTA MONICA HOTEL, and trusts that the Public will continue their Patronage during the Christmas Holidays. Nothing will be wanting to render the hotels in every way comfortable and first-class commodities and wines served at moderate rates.
F. A. DE COSTA, Proprietor.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran D'Souza has houses to let.
TERMS.—MODERATE.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.
MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupying a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

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FOR SALE.
CADE'S CELEBRATED SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CYDER.
Quarts per dozen .... Rs. 16
Pints per 2 [illegible] 17
CANTRELL AND COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE
Per dozen ....
PERINET AND FILS CHAMPAGNE [illegible]
Quarts per dozen.......... Rs. 43
CLARET "CISSAC MEDOC" [illegible] Class Wine:
Quarts per dozen.......... Rs. 14
ALSO,
A SMALL SHIPMENT OF SUPERIOR DRY MANZANILLA SHERRY, IN WOOD.
Hogsheads (about 27 dozen).......... Rs. 550
Quarter Casks (about 13 dozen).......... " 280
OR
In Bottles per dozen.......... " 23-8
J. C. BUSHBY & Co.,
2, Dean Lane.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.
THE COMMODIOUS and AIRY HOUSE in Rampart Row, fit for offices and dwelling, now in the occupation of the Bombay Tramway Company and Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co., from 1st February 1879. Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
"The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872."

DAWLISH, S. DEVON, ENGLAND.
TO LET—In the above favourite watering place, a very well-situated Residence, about 6 minutes' walk from the sea beach and railway station, 3 minutes' walk from the Parish Church, and half-an-hour by rail from Exeter or Torquay, particularly well adapted for an Indian family, the house having been most substantially built by the late Lord of the Manor, and the grounds of 4 acres laid out regardless of expense. The House contains on the Upper Floor 5 Bed-rooms for Servants. On the first Floor 7 Bed-rooms, Store-room, and Bath-room fitted with hot and cold water supply, Lavatory and W. C. on the ground floor, Entrance Hall 14 feet square, inner Hall 20 feet by 16 feet, Dining-room 22 feet by 16 feet, Drawing-room 32 feet by 16 feet, with French Windows opening on to covered Verandah and Conservatory; these two Rooms communicate by means of Folding Doors; Library 18 feet by 16 feet, Lavatory and W. C., Butler's Pantry, Lumber Room, Kitchen and Scullery, Dairy and capital Cellarage; there is Stabling for 3 Horses, Double Coach House, Harness Room and Carriage Yard; Gardener's Tool House and Pump of good spring water. The grounds are most tastefully laid out with various ornamental shrubs, in addition to some very old Timber trees, two Summer Houses, Rockery, Fish Pond and Fountain, &c. &c. The Dawlish Ornamental Water runs through the grounds, and is spanned by two ornamental bridges; water laid on by pipes all over the grounds from a private water supply; a walled Fruit and Vegetable Garden with large ranges of Glass Houses and Heating Apparatus, and stocked with the choicest fruit. The whole forming a most complete and comfortable Sea-side residence;—will be let to a careful tenant, at the nominal rental of £150 per annum. Further particulars of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta, Bombay, and London; or of the Local Agents, Messrs. TAPPER & SONS, Dawlish, S. Devon, England.

NOTICES.

TO OFFICERS AND OTHERS AT OUTLYING STATIONS.
THE undersigned have in readiness LIGHT BOXES of sizes up to 1½' by 1' by 1', suitable for despatch per Parcel Post (Banghy Dák) which they pack with Hosiery, Stationery, Tobacco, Medicines, and requirements of any description, according to orders, which should be accompanied with approximate remittances in Cheques, Notes of any Circle, Stamps, &c. Weight up to 50 lbs. can be sent by these means to any address where the Indian Post Office reaches.
WM. WATSON & Co.,
Anglo-Indian Agency, Bombay, 28 Apollo Street.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SARCANTHUS—OLD BROWN WINDSOR
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English Perfumery.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)
NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the [illegible]nd day of January 1879, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, for the purpose of passing the following Resolutions:—
1. To delete the words, "and that their remuneration be Rs. 250 for each" from the second Resolution passed on the 22nd October last, and confirmed on the 6th day of November last.
2. To cancel the 3rd and 4th Resolutions passed and confirmed at the said Meetings of the 22nd October last and the 6th day of November last, and to pass the following Resolutions:—
(a) That the Liquidators be authorized to sell and dispose of the Property, Assets, and Effects of the Company.
(b) To empower the Liquidators to apply to the High Court of Bombay to have the liquidation of the Company continued under the supervision of the Court.
(c) To fix the remuneration of the Liquidators.
FRAMJEE R. VICAJEE,
EDULJEE NUSSURWANJEE SETTNA,
Liquidators of the Broach Mills Company, Limited.
Bombay, 23rd December 1878.

FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

Now Ready,

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1879.

PRICE Rs. 5; *With Postage,* Rs. 5-2.
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Dwelling houses and their contents, in Bombay, and the [illegible], at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with [illegible] and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., [illegible]

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to [illegible] INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current [illegible] and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the [illegible] Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premium [illegible] shorter periods.
FORBES [illegible]
Secretaries and [illegible]

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to [illegible] POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other [illegible] Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in [illegible] favourable terms.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM in FORCE from 1st January 1878. For particulars apply to the Agents,
FORBES & Co., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL... Rs. [illegible]
[illegible] ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE (and re-insurances), CAPITAL .... " 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... " 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... " [illegible]
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin.......... " [illegible]
MARINE INSURANCE.
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... Rs. [illegible]
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... " [illegible],000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... " 8,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... " 2,000,000
For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED [illegible] ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,758,042 STERLING.
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, [illegible] GINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, B[illegible], HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in Bombay and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £396,[illegible]
" 1872 .... £816,[illegible]
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ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on [illegible] and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1¼ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves [illegible] Alexandria or Port Saïd.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,246,802.
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE
ESTABLISHED 1825.
THIS OFFICE pays upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds a year to the Families and representatives of deceased Policy-holders.
Its Revenue is upwards of £700,000 per annum.
The Funds in hand for the payment of [illegible] claims amount to upwards of Five million[s sterl]ing. These Funds are invested only [illegible] most unexceptionable Securities, detailed [parti]culars of which are published annually.
As regards New business:—the New [Assur]ances have exceeded £1,000,000 ever[y year] since 1865—a result, it may be mentioned [at]tained by no other office in the United K[ingdom] for so many successive years.
The Rates of Premium have be[en] revised; the conditions of Assurance [illegible] and every facility is afforded for the des[patch of] business. Prospectuses and every infor[mation] may be obtained on application.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.
A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains several [illegible] Saws and various sized Washers for changing every [illegible] an inch.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. [illegible] for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month [illegible]; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission from purchaser and seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted [illegible] Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. [illegible] sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A well-bred Bay Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15 hands, [illegible] in saddle and harness, has been broken in as a charger, Rs. 1,000.
A Grey Waler Cob Gelding, 5 years, 15 hands, very [illegible] and powerful, has been through the riding school, is quiet and good tempered, has been ridden by a lady. [illegible]
A Brown Waler Mare, nearly thoroughbred, 5 years, 14-[illegible] very fast, quiet to ride, and a splendid Dogcart horse. [illegible]
A Nutmeg Grey high caste Arab, 4 years, 15 hands, handsome, showy, up to weight and tempered, trots and [illegible] well, would make a first charger. Rs. 1,800.
A Bay Arab, 5 years, 15 hands, up to 14 stone, a good [illegible] Rs. 1,000.
A Grey Arab Horse, "Shaboh," 8 years, 14-1 high, [illegible] sound, perfectly quiet for a lady, and has been a little in [illegible] Rs. 400.
A pair of handsome Bay Waler Mares, very fast, good [illegible] and perfectly quiet and steady; also a Mail Phaeton in [illegible] order, by "Kesteston," with set of English brass-mounted harness. Turn-out Rs. 2,500.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 13th December 1878.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.
For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, [illegible] of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the [illegible] Giddiness, Dimness of the Sight, &c.,
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.
As a General Family Aperient Medicine they [illegible] equal, being mild in their operation and grateful [to the] Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the [illegible] secretions, causing the necessary organs of the stomach [and] Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the [appetite,] promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.
They can be taken at any time without restraint from [diet] or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic [medicine. The] Heads of households should always have a box of these [pills by] them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on [illegible] those under their charge, as by paying attention to the [illegible] action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, much [illegible] avoided or mitigated. [illegible] single dose to restore health to the body with a happy [illegible] mind.
Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1a, Vere Street, London, England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., [of all] Chemists.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. [Scott's] Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped [in] paper, and having the name and address,
WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing [Cross],
Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, [illegible] chase without seeing the Government Stamp over the [illegible] the bottle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay G[azette"] Press having leased (among other privileges) [from the] Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the [Bombay,] Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the ex[clusive] right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belong[ing to] these two Companies is prepared to contract with pa[rties] desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines. The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a [means of] bringing intimations of all kinds before the public ha[ve been] demonstrated in England by the extensive use which [is made] by advertisers, of every station, great and small, along[the lines] of the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-[keepers,] Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their [business] on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege [of Rail]way Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be [equ]ally valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great [and] increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the [trunk] lines of Western India, native merchants, traders [illegible] seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their [own] language, would find the publication of their announcements [at] Railway Stations a decided means of extending their [illegible].
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA [land] in BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P., or B. B. and C. I. [rail]ways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the differ[ent] stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' [business] to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at [which] they wish their Placards posted, and may contract for [any] period that may be agreed on. The charges have been [fixed] in an extremely moderate scale to encourage [advertisers] to make a liberal use of this new means now offered [for making] announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of [illegible] Printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible], Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS [illegible] LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, [illegible] Messrs. GALIGNANI [illegible] CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK [illegible] Co. [illegible] Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.